



RECORD BREAKING SALE!

THE STOCK is now being remarked. No attention will be paid to what the goods actually did cost, as we cut and slash prices to sell the stock and sell it quick. In some cases \$1.00 will do the work of \$3.00 elsewhere. By no means miss this grand opportunity. It's an event that seldom comes. We are marking the goods at prices that will be the talk of Grayling for years. We claim supremacy in value-giving for 100 miles around, and will leave the verdict with the people.

Entire Stock

of Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes
Hats, Caps, etc.

will be distributed into the homes of the people for less than actual cost of raw material

100 Ladies' Coats

(In black only)

Former price \$15.00 to \$30.00

Your choice for

\$3.98

Beginning on Saturday, January 10th, 1914

A SALE WITH A REASON

Circumstances have combined to make this sale advisable at this time. The season has been backward and we find ourselves much overstocked. A large part of our capital is tied up in merchandise and we need immediate relief. Heroic sacrifices are sometimes necessary—this is one of the times. We can't pay our bills with the merchandise that we have left, so we must turn it into cash at all hazards. A word to the wise is sufficient. THE STORE WITH A REPUTATION. For our word has been our bond. We will continue to do business on the same honorable lines that have marked our business in Grayling for the past many years. We herein guarantee every price, every statement and will absolutely and cheerfully refund the money on every garment not satisfactory to the purchaser. You may take it home, keep it five days and if not entirely satisfactory you can return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. We will continue to give the people the best and greatest values in Dry Goods, Clothing, etc. Our financial ability, coupled with our wide knowledge of the mercantile business, makes us masters of the Dry Goods and Clothing field in Grayling forever. Our sale is bonafide and legitimate, and will be for two weeks only. Every man, woman and child in Grayling and surrounding country are well aware of the high grade merchandise that has been carried by us in the past.

For Cash Only!

For Two Weeks Only!

Cast Your Eyes on These Startling Prices:

Suits

One lot Men's and Young Men's Suits in fancy mixed, regular \$7.00 and \$8.00 and some \$10 values for **\$3.98**

One lot Men's and Young Men's suits, strictly all wool, in fancy mixed, formerly \$10 and \$12 values **5.95**

One lot Men's and Young Men's Suits in rich velours and worsteds, broken sizes. Formerly sold for \$12 and \$15 now **7.45**

One lot Men's and Young Men's suits in all the newest effects in woolens. Suits which formerly sold for \$15 and \$18, now for **8.95**

One lot Men's and Young Men's suits all the pretty new shades of brown, green, tan, olive and gray, also blacks and blues. Sold formerly for \$18 and \$20, **9.85**

One lot suits, absolutely pure worsteds, which formerly sold for \$18 and \$20, and some at \$22. Fabrics of this quality are good enough for suits considerably more in price, all shades including blacks and blues **10.45**

One lot Men's and Young Men's suits, fine Cashmeres and Worsteds, in smart satin stripes, in the various shades of blue, gray and stone. Suits that formerly sold for \$20 and \$22 **12.65**

One lot men's and Young's Men's Suits in fancy satins and silk chain stripes, Suits that are worth \$22 and \$25 and will not be shown in other stores until spring now at **13.95**

Hats and Caps

A lot of Men's and Young Men's Hats, in light and dark colors, worth \$1.00 and \$1.25 go at **.79**

Another lot of Hats worth up to \$2.00, all shapes and shades **.98**

All our \$2.50 Hats, any shape or color go at **1.79**

Our celebrated line of \$3.00 Derbies and soft Hats go at **2.29**

Overcoats

One lot Men's and Young Men's black Overcoats, regular \$7.00 and \$8.00 values and some 10.00 values at **\$3.98**

One lot Men's and Young's Men's fancy mixed and black Overcoats, regular \$10.00 values at **6.49**

One lot Men's and Young Men's Overcoats, automobile or regular style, fancy or black Coats, sold at \$10.00 and \$12 **7.95**

One lot Men's and Young Men's Overcoats, heavy cloth, genuine cheviot, fancy and plain, an excellently appointed Overcoat, new protective styles, regular \$12.00 and \$15.00 values **8.85**

One lot Men's and Young Men's Overcoats with the new double collar, can be worn as automobile style or plain, in fancy patterns, that were made expressly and only for us, to sell at \$15.00 and \$18.00, at **10.48**

One lot Men's and Young Men's Overcoats with fur collars and fur trimmed, in black and brown, with plush linings to match, formerly sold for \$20.00 and \$22.00, at **13.85**

Men's Pants

One lot Men's heavy working pants worth \$1.50 at **.89**

One lot Men's heavy working Pants worth \$1.75 go at **1.19**

One lot men's regular \$2.50 pants go at **1.89**

Another lot men's pants, \$3.00 value **1.98**

Another lot men's pants, regular \$4.00 value, go at **2.98**

One lot men's Kersey working pants in dark gray, worth \$2.00 and \$2.50, **1.79**

Hosiery

25c hose 19c 15c hose 11c 10c hose 7c

Boys' and Children's Suits

One lot of boys' Suits, worth up to \$3.00, at **\$1.19**

One lot of boys' Suits, sold at their actual worth at \$4.00, go at **1.95**

One lot of Worsteds and Scotch Plaids, worth \$5.00, at **2.45**

One lot of boys' Suits, regular \$6.00 and \$7.00 values at **3.45**

Boys' Overcoats

One lot of boys' Overcoats, regular \$3.00 values, go at **\$1.95**

One lot of boys' Overcoats, regular \$3.50 values for **2.48**

One lot of boys' Overcoats regular \$5.00 and \$6.00 values, military and regular styles, go at **3.48**

One lot of boys' Overcoats regular \$6.00 and \$8.00 values, presto and regular styles in fancy mixed and black **4.19**

One lot of boys' Overcoats, \$9.00 and \$10 values, presto and regular styles, in fancy scotch mixture, also plain black, go at **6.45**

Boy's Pants

One lot of boys' knee Pants, regular 50c value at **.19**

One lot of boys' knee Pants regular 75c values at **.39**

One lot of boys' knee Pants, regular \$1.00 values at **.59**

Space don't permit us to quote prices on everything, but every article in our store is included in this sale. ABSOLUTELY NOTHING RESERVED.

Shoes for Men and Boys

200 pairs of men's patent leather, gun metal and calf, \$4.00 shoes now **\$2.89**

300 pairs men's Shoes, patent leather, calf, gun metal and vici, a \$3.50 grade now at **2.69**

200 pairs men's shoes in patent leather, calf, gun metal and vici kid, the regular 2.50 grade **1.79**

The \$3.00 Shoes for **2.19**

A big lot of boys' Shoes, regular \$2.00 values for **1.39**

Ladies' Shirt Waists

\$6.00 Waists at **\$4.25**

5.50 Waists at **3.98**

5.00 Waists at **3.75**

4.00 Waists at **2.98**

3.50 Waists at **2.50**

Ladies' Dress Goods

\$2.50 Black Serge **.98c**

1.25 Voile **.98c**

1.00 Suitings at **.79c**

85c Panamas **.59c**

65c all wool Serge **.49c**

50c Mohairs and Serges **.39c**

25c Tricot Flannels and new Danes **.19c**

12 1/2c Ginghams at **.8 1/2c**

8c Gingham at **.6 1/2c**

7c and 8c Prints **.5c**

6c Prints at **.4 1/2c**

25c Muslins and Waistings at **.19c**

15c Muslins at **.10 1/2c**

10c Muslins at **.7 1/2c**

12 1/2c Sheeting at **.9 1/2c**

20c fleeced Goods at **.13 1/2c**

18c fleeced Goods at **.12 1/2c**

15c fleeced Goods at **.10 1/2c**

12 1/2c fleeced Goods **.9 1/2c**

Ladies' Coats and Suits

\$22.00 Suits at **\$15.95**

\$20.00 Suits **\$14.50**

\$18.00 Suits **\$13.00**

\$17.50 Suits **\$11.95**

\$16.50 Suits **\$10.39**

\$12.50 Suits **\$ 8.98**

Children's \$3.50 Bearskin Coats at **\$2.25**

Ladies' Skirts

\$12.50 and 12.50 Skirts **\$7.98**

\$10.00 Skirts **\$6.98**

\$9.00 Skirts **\$5.98**

\$8.50 and 8.00 Skirts **\$5.25**

\$7.00 and 6.50 Skirts **\$4.59**

\$5.50 and 5.00 Skirts **\$3.98**

\$4.00 and \$3.50 Skirts **\$2.59**

Furnishing Goods

100 dozen heavy Canvas Gloves regular 10c value, sale price **.5c**

50 dozen men's heavy fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c and 75c at **.35c**

25 dozen men's all wool Shirts and Drawers worth \$1.00 and 1.25 **.79c**

10 dozen men's all wool flannel Shirts worth \$1.50, go at **.99c**

10 dozen all wool flannel Shirts worth \$1.00 and 1.25, go at **.79c**

15 dozen heavy jersey Overshirts regular 50c value at **.39c**

\$1.00 men's and boys' Sweater Coats go at **.79c**

\$1.50 men's and boys' Sweater Coats **.59c**

\$2.25 men's and boys' Sweater Coats **.42c**

\$3.00 men's and boys' Sweater Coats **.41c**

Men's all wool Socks, 25c and 35c value go at **.16c**

Men's all wool Socks 50c value go at **.30c**

25 dozen mule skin Gloves and 7 dktms **.19c**

A. Kraus & Son

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store, Grayling, Mich.

LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN IN IMPORTANT CASES BY SUPREME COURT.

DECEMBER REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD.

Increase in Experiences of the State Shown in Figures Compiled Covering Past Fourteen Years.

[By Gurd M. Hayes.]

Lansing, Mich.—Another chapter chapter was added to the famous binder twine case at Jackson prison when the supreme court reversed the conviction of Milton J. Daily, of Chicago, who was indicted by a grand jury and convicted in the circuit court of Jackson county for alleged bribery of ex-warden Armstrong. Daily, who fought extradition through the courts of Illinois and the supreme court of the United States, before he was finally brought to Michigan to face the charges, will be given a new trial.

After Daily was convicted in the circuit court numerous attempts were made to secure a new trial for the Chicago man, and finally citing 102 assignments of error, Daily's attorneys appealed the case to the supreme court of this state. Daily was indicted in 1905 following the sensational exposures of the dealings of the Armstrong administration at Jackson prison.

The state fire marshal's department won a notable victory when the supreme court sustained the constitutionality of the new fire marshal law as applied to moving picture theatres and upheld the action of the department in ordering a second story "movie" in Detroit to close its doors. The Jewell theatre, a moving picture playhouse located in the second story of a Detroit building, resisted the attempts to the fire marshal to close it up and in the circuit court of Wayne county the theatre manager won, as it was claimed that a Detroit ordinance gave the proprietor the right he claimed.

This case is considered important as many other second story theatres will be closed as a result of the supreme court's ruling. "Local regulation is not abrogated but supplemented by the state law," said Justice Moore, who wrote the opinion. "The Detroit ordinance does not give authority for second story moving picture theatres to run, neither does it stop those that are now running. Experience has demonstrated that peculiar hazards attend the handling and exposing of the films in giving of exhibitions; that the hazard to human life and is increased as the means of exit from these places are limited. Regulation, in such case, extends as to designating the place where a thing may be done as to prescribing the way it may be done. If the public safety or welfare demands that a particular business shall not be conducted in a particular place, the legislative power may be exercised to prevent it."

Justice Moore wrote another opinion upholding a decision of the industrial accident board which is of considerable importance to the employers of labor and the workmen of Michigan. In the case of Mrs. Jessie B. Clem vs. The Chalmers Motor Car company, of Detroit, the industrial accident board awarded the widow \$3,000 compensation following the accidental death of her husband and the Chalmers company appealed the decision to the supreme court.

Clem was killed in a peculiar manner. During the process of constructing a building Clem descended from the roof of a building by means of a rope, but lost his hold and fell, breaking his neck. The company contended that the rope was not the regular means of descent and therefore denied liability. "There is nothing in the evidence to indicate that he expected to get hurt and it cannot be said that such an act should be characterized as intentional and willful misconduct within the meaning of the act," says the court.

The supreme court affirmed the decision of the St. Clair circuit in the case of Leo Curtis, a fourteen-year-old boy vs. the Grand Trunk railway company. Curtis was awarded \$600 damages as the result of severe burns sustained by falling into a pool of hot water which had been discharged from the Grand Trunk company's shops.

Damages to the amount of \$15,000 received by the Union Ice company at Bay City against the Detroit & Mackinac railroad were affirmed. A building containing a large amount of ice burned and it was claimed that a spark from a locomotive owned by the Detroit & Mackinac caused the fire.

During December reports were received by the Industrial Accident Board of 1,057 workmen in the state of Michigan being injured severely enough to take them into the compensation period, this compared with \$80 of the same classification during November. Twenty-six of these injuries resulted fatally, the same number of fatal injuries as reported during November.

All the electric roads of Michigan have been invited and accepted an invitation to be at a conference with the state railroad commission to be held in Lansing on Jan. 21 to discuss the matter of uniform rules for electric roads of the state. At present rules of the electric roads are greatly at variance with one another and Commissioner Connelley is of the opinion that rules should be made uniform.

ing November, six men losing their lives in the iron, coal and copper mines; the railroads claimed three victims; electricity was responsible for two deaths; the remainder of the fatal accidents occurring in various other industries throughout the state. Seventy-one workmen received permanent injuries, against 56 of the same classification last month, five of whom lost an eye, one a foot, one a leg, several lost two or more fingers and the remainder of those in the permanent injury class suffered amputations of fingers. Nine hundred and sixty were temporarily disabled due to fractures, contusions, lacerations, sprains, etc., the lumber industries sending in the greatest number of reports, closely followed by the automobile and allied manufacturers; 87 were temporarily disabled through injuries in coal mines, 69 in the copper mines and 11 in the coal regions; steam transportation reported 83 men temporarily injured.

During the past five months 3,600,000 bushels of wheat were marketed in Michigan, according to the monthly crop report issued by Secretary of State Martindale. In answer to the question "has wheat during December suffered injury from any cause?" 129 crop correspondents throughout the state answered in the affirmative, while 297 correspondents report no damage.

That the expense of maintaining the state government has increased enormously in the past thirteen years is shown by figures compiled by Auditor General Fuller which set forth the fact that it cost \$3,470,333.16 in 1913 than in 1900.

In 1900 the expense of the state government was \$3,992,845.88. The figures for the other years including 1913 are as follows: \$3,986,190.59 in 1901; \$4,244,697.96 in 1902; \$4,518,395.22 in 1903; \$5,126,256.32 in 1904; \$5,124,685.05 in 1905; \$5,184,525.22 in 1906; \$5,118,675.87 in 1907; \$6,390,689.81 in 1908; \$6,290,605.35 in 1909; \$6,320,706.70 in 1910; \$6,320,420.79 in 1911; \$6,701,805.55 in 1912; \$7,463,179.04 in 1913.

Regardless of the outcome of the attack on the validity of the state auto tax law, now pending before the supreme court, owners of electric automobiles "should worry," according to D. H. Mills, deputy secretary of state. The owners of electric cars, paying a tax ranging from 75 cents to \$2 on the high-priced machines for a 1914 tag. If the law is upheld the license fee will stand. If it is knocked out, the state will have no way of retrieving the tags and compelling the payment of a tax commensurate with the value of the machines. Realizing this, the owners of electric cars are not delaying their application for licenses.

Up to January 5, Secretary of State Martindale collected \$91,061 on the sale of 1914 license tags. This represents about 6,000 machines, or less than one-tenth of the number in the state.

An interesting case was argued before the supreme court recently in which the court is asked to decide whether an employee, hurt on his way to punch a time clock during the noon hour, is entitled to compensation. Nov. 15, 1912, Adelbert Rayner, of Grand Rapids, was running to get to the time clock before the noon lunch hour when he collided with a fellow workman, and injuries sustained resulted in death.

The industrial accident board gave the widow \$300 week's compensation and the Sign Furniture Co. appealed to the supreme court. The furniture firm contended that Rayner's death was not the result of the accident and that it did not arise out of and in the course of his employment and that he was guilty of intentional and willful misconduct.

Whether there is a question of law or only of fact will be determined by the supreme court. It has before held that the courts have nothing to do with a decision where only a question of fact is involved.

Through the initiative, a committee of state grangers will submit the proposed tonnage tax and the Torrens system of land transfers to the voters of the state. The committee, which meets in Lansing every day to prepare the plans for the submission, is composed of Burr Lincoln, deputy food commissioner; T. H. McNaughton and N. P. Hall, of Diamonddale. They will be assisted by James Helme, state dairy and food commissioner, and S. H. Clink, a Muskegon attorney.

Deputy State Dairy and Food Commissioner Burr Lincoln has condemned the parcel post scales at the Holland postoffice. Recently the postmaster-general informed the state dairy and food commissioner that he had a right to inspect scales in post offices, and Holland is one of the first to be found out of order. The scales in this office were found to be defective and patrons were required to pay Uncle Sam excess postage.

A state convention to boost prohibition is to be held in Lansing at the Central Methodist church for two days, beginning Jan. 21. More than 700 delegates are expected to be present, of whom many will be ministers. The convention is being held under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon league.

Placing the Blame. Visitor—"How does the land lie out this way?" Native—"It ain't the land—it's the land agents!"—Philadelphia Record.

The second inspection of moving picture houses in Michigan will be started within a month, according to State Fire Marshal John T. Winkler. Since the recent decision of the supreme court, the department will now be in a better position to enforce the law.

VILLA DRIVES FEDERALS TO U.S.

REBELS ARE VICTORIOUS AT OJINAGA AND MANY PRISONERS ARE SHOT.

AMERICAN TROOPS HOLD HUNDREDS OF REFUGEES.

Small Detachment of Federals Make Escape and Fly to the Mountains With Rebels in Pursuit.

Presidio, Texas.—The last scenes in the capture of Ojinaga by Francisco Villa's rebels were enacted Sunday. Villa had taken more than 300 prisoners during the mad rush following the evacuation of the fortress.

Dozens were identified as volunteer members of the Orozco and Salazar commands, and every one of these was executed shortly after daybreak, without the formality of court martial.

More than 2,000 rifles, two cannons, 800,000 rounds of ammunition, four large field pieces and several machine guns, brought across the river by the fleeing army, have been seized by the United States troops. The United States troops are holding 2,800 federal soldiers and 1,400 civilians, refugees from Ojinaga.

Salazar, Orozco, Caraveo and Rojas, with 400 men, cut their way through the rebel lines and are now fleeing westward, through the mountains, with a detachment of rebels in pursuit. The charge was led by Salazar who, although badly wounded according to federal prisoners here, made an exceptionally gallant fight.

Gen. Mercado, Rameado, Castro, Landu and Aduna were among those who crossed the river and surrendered to Maj. McNamee.

Michigan Schedule Is Ready.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Michigan's 1914 football schedule, regarded as the best the team ever had, stands ready for ratification by the athletic board. Only one change is likely to be made in the schedule as now programmed. Cornell, which is listed for Ferry field, November 14, may be played in Ithaca, if Director Bartelme's wishes can be fulfilled.

With both the Penn and Cornell games at Ferry field this year, Syracuse would form the big home game for Michigan in 1915. For this reason the change is desired.

The proposed schedule: Oct. 3—Case at Ann Arbor. Oct. 10—Vanderbilt at Ann Arbor. Oct. 17—M. A. C. at Lansing. Oct. 24—Syracuse at Syracuse. Oct. 31—Harvard at Cambridge. Nov. 7—Pennsylvania at Ann Arbor. Nov. 14—Cornell at Ann Arbor.

Ann Arbor High Wins Debate.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Detroit Central high school debaters Saturday evening failed to sustain the negative of the proposition that the president of the United States should serve a six-year term and be thereafter ineligible, in their contest with the Ann Arbor high school team. The judges decided against the Detroit boys by the narrowest possible margin, two to one.

Both teams represented their school's house of representatives. The Detroit team was composed of Roy Walters, Lynn Pierson and George Daniels. Emmet Forsythe, Victor Legg and Norman Gibson were their opponents.

State Fair Must Pay Burroughs.

Lansing, Mich.—Walter Burroughs, who was employed by the Michigan State Fair association to paint a flag pole at the fair grounds in Detroit last summer, and who fell and was badly injured, will receive compensation at the rate of \$10 per week during his disability as the result of a ruling by the industrial accident board.

Burroughs did not receive a stipulated sum per day, but was given \$30 for the job, and the question was raised by the fair association that it was contract work. This objection was overruled by the accident board.

Finda Crackman at Work.

Saginaw, Mich.—Saginaw's epidemic of robberies reached height when D. L. Laur arrived at his grain elevator office early Saturday to find crackman working at his safe. He frightened the man away. There was \$1,000 in the safe. Harry Buckle's fur store was entered and \$250 in skins taken. Watches valued at \$500 stolen from express wagon and consigned to J. W. Grant were returned to express office by mail boy.

Papers were filed by the Cleveland Cliffs Co. with the secretary of state, changing the purpose of the corporation from manufacturing to mining. The company is capitalized at \$5,000,000.

To furnish employment for a number of men whom he found sitting in his office, Mayor Bailey, of Battle Creek, ordered a new sewer commenced. "If you men are willing to dig trenches through the snow, we will furnish the work," declared the mayor.

St. Clair county farmers have been invited to hold their February round up in Port Huron as guests of the Port Huron Business Men's association. A banquet will be tendered the ruralists.

A machine to make tough meat tender has been invented by John Bergstrom, blacksmith for the L. Janzen Lumber Co. of Kewa. Two years devoted to study and experiments were required to perfect the device. A model has been sent to the patent office at Washington.

NOTED BLIND WOMAN SPEAKS IN DETROIT



HELEN KELLER.

Detroit, Mich.—The remarkable blind, deaf and dumb woman, Helen Keller, told the story of her life at a local theatre Tuesday night. In an address which she calls "The Heart and Hand." In an interview she voiced many radical socialistic views.

SOCIALISTS OUST EX-MAYOR

John Menton, of Flint, Quits Party After Suspension and Editor Is Expelled Outright.

Flint, Mich.—John Menton, the only socialist ever elected mayor of Flint, quit the organized party in this city Sunday night after he had been suspended for being connected with the alleged diversion of funds of the party by the Whip-poor-will dancing club.

Menton left the hall after the vote, announcing his withdrawal from the party as organized and declared, "I will be a candidate at the primaries and will be the next socialist mayor of Flint."

Following Menton's suspension, Geo. W. Starkweather, editor of "Flashlights," the socialist paper, which he owns, was expelled from the party outright. Louis Wright and Mrs. Menton also were censured severely by the party for being implicated in the alleged diversion of funds of the party in connection with the Whip-poor-will dancing club.

Flint Prepares for Odd Fellows.

Flint, Mich.—The Odd Fellows and Rebekahs of Flint have begun arrangements for the entertainment of 3,000, or more members of the two orders expected here during the state convention this coming summer.

County Treasurer Fred Wertman has been named as head of the general executive committee comprised of 10 members of each of the subordinate lodges of the city. The other officers are: Vice-president, F. T. Hall; secretary, C. O. Swayze; treasurer, Guy E. Shank.

Eight More Michigan Banks.

Washington.—Eight more Michigan banks have applied for membership in the new federal reserve system. According to the list of formal applications made public by the treasury department they are: First National bank, Detroit; First National bank, Ann Arbor; St. John's National bank, St. Johns; Kalamazoo National bank, Kalamazoo; First National bank, Croswell; First National bank, Bay City; Old Second National bank, Bay City; National bank, Monroe.

Policemen for Bay City.

Bay City, Mich.—Mrs. C. J. Hand, wife of a local dentist, Miss Helen McGregor, school teacher, and Miss Mary Baker, have been named by the Juvenile Protective league as policemen. The investigation of the local dance halls and places of amusement frequented by women and censoring of moving picture shows being among their duties. All are prominent socially. Two more will be appointed. It is expected the police department will confirm the appointments.

The state railroad commission has ordered the Pere Marquette railroad to reduce its chair car rates as follows: Detroit to Lansing, 45 cents; Detroit to Howell, 30 cents; Detroit to Grand Rapids, 50 cents; Chicago to Michigan City, 30 cents; Chicago to Benton Harbor, 50 cents; with the same rate applying through to Grand Rapids. Grand Rapids to Holland will be 25 cents instead of 50; Detroit to Bay City, 50 cents; to Flint, 40 cents; to Holly, Milford and Plymouth, 25 cents. Detroit to Monroe, 25 cents; Lansing to Grand Rapids, 35 cents.

Owosso school boys caught smoking cigarettes will be arrested, if the chief of police obeys the instructions given to him by Mayor Bradet. The mayor says too many youngsters are seen about the streets puffing away at "pills."

He has demanded strict enforcement of the law.

Mrs. James G. Blair, of Kalamazoo, has accepted the chairmanship of the publicity committee of the Michigan Suffrage association and also the task of raising the money needed for her work. She is one of the most active suffrage workers in the state.

John Wojtowicz, 27 years old, was buried in a quantity of molten iron and instantly killed when a pouring cup in the plant of the Algoma steel mills at Sault Ste. Marie overturned.

Over one hundred farmers of St. Clair county were present at the potato growers' meeting, held in the office of County Agriculturalist Earl Claid at Port Huron. The St. Clair County Potato Growers' association was formed and officers elected as follows: President, Myron M. H. Maryville; vice-president, Fred Beach; secretary-treasurer, L. V. Crandall.

WANTS FEDERAL INVESTIGATION

RESOLUTION IS PRESENTED IN SENATE ASKING STRIKE PROBE.

MICHIGAN SENATOR OPPOSES SUCH ACTION.

Lively Tilt Follows Introduction of Resolution for Government Investigation of Copper Strike.

Washington.—Thorough investigation of strike conditions in the copper mines in the Calumet, Hancock and South Range districts of Michigan was proposed in a resolution Monday by Senator Ashurst of Arizona. It would direct the senate education and labor committee to ascertain:

Relations between employers and employees, so far as they relate to the present troubles; the justice and reasonableness of a minimum wage and other demands of the strikers; original investments and profits of the companies; whether employers or employees have declined arbitration; whether peonage is maintained or access to postoffices is prevented; whether persons have been punished in violation of law and whether there is a combination in the mining district in restraint of trade.

The presentation of the resolution caused a lively tilt between Senator Ashurst and Townsend.

The Michigan senator charged that political expediency prompted the action and that such an investigation would be a voluntary insult to the courts of his state.

The Arizona senator replied that if the conditions in his state were similar he would welcome the light.

Thaw May Obtain Bail.

Concord, N. H.—Harry Kendall Thaw would not be a public menace if he were released on bail, according to the report of the commission appointed by Federal Judge Aldrich to inquire into the state of Thaw's mentality.

The report says the commission finds Thaw is not now afflicted with any of the mental diseases from which he may have been suffering when he slew Stanford White.

While the commissioners say that they have reached "a definite and positive opinion as to the present mental condition of Thaw and his probable state of mind at the time of the homicide," they refrain from expressing this opinion in view of their instructions from the court not to "embarrass any subsequent litigation where the broad question of insanity might be involved."

Woman Captures Two Burglars.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Noticing her front door unlocked when she returned from down town Saturday night, Mrs. George Battonmy, tipped to a bureau drawer picked up a 32 calibre revolver and proceeded to search the house.

Going down cellar her efforts at "burglar catching" were rewarded, for after turning on the electric light she saw two men crouching down in a corner. She ordered them upstairs at the point of her gun and called for the neighbors, who summoned the police.

The men gave their names as Harold Simpson, aged 35, and William McKee, 30, both of Detroit. Mrs. Battonmy is 55 years old.

Play Ground For Muskegon.

Muskegon, Mich.—The first municipal playground will be established in this city next summer in connection with one of the most centrally located schools. Already Miss Ruth S. Clifford, a "play" teacher, has been employed to instruct the younger pupils in what Superintendent of Schools Joseph M. Frost considers the greatest education. She will also have charge of the playgrounds. The beginning of the venture will be on a limited scale, but if successful, will be pushed so that it extends to take in every boy or girl in the entire city.

Ten Die in Mine Blast.

Birmingham, Ala.—As the result of an explosion at the Rock Castle mines of the Davis Creek Coal Co., Saturday, 20 men were killed. Mine Foreman W. W. Quarles is among the number. The men were entombed by the explosion.

All records for attendance at M. A. C. were broken at the commencement of the winter term at the college. The attendance went above the 2,000 mark.

The question of the justice of the United States policy in Mexico will be the bone of contention between debating teams representing Port Huron and Albion high schools in the near future. Albion defeated Port Huron last year.

Mrs. Harry Brownell, of St. Charles, wife of the man who disappeared four years ago and whose skeleton was found about a month ago in the north woods, has been given \$400 by the Masonic lodge of the state. The sum is the balance of the \$2,000 raised as a search fund.

The board of supervisors, of Allegan, turned down the petition of "wets" asking for a new election to decide whether the county shall remain dry or wet. The petition contained 1,815 names.

Hughand's jewelry store, South Mechanic street, Jackson, was robbed Wednesday night. The thief cracked a window at the side of the entrance door. There were 12 diamonds, valued at \$22 and \$24 each, two gold bracelets and a gold spoon thus stolen.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock, Grain and General Farm Products.

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Cattle: Receipts, 1,108; medium cows 10¢15¢ lower; other grades steady. Best steers and heifers, \$8; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$7.50@7.75; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$6.75@7.25; steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700 lbs., \$5.50@6.25; choice fat cows, \$5.75@6.25; good fat cows, \$5@5.50; common cows, \$4.35@4.75; canners, \$3@4.25; choice heavy bulls, \$5.75@6.25; stock bulls, \$5@5.50; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$6.75@7.25; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$6@6.50; choice stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$6@6.50; fair stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$5.75@6; stock heifers, \$5@6; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$7@9; common milkers, \$4@5.

Veal Calves—Receipts, 285; good grades 60¢; higher; common steady; \$12@12.50; others, \$8@11.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,713; market 25¢35¢ higher; best lambs, \$8.10@8.15; fair to good lambs, \$7.50@7.75; light to common lambs, \$7@7.50; yearlings, \$6.75@7.25; fair to good sheep, \$4.75@5; culls and common, \$3.50@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,168; pigs steady; others 5¢10¢ lower; one choice load, \$9.25; light to good butchers, \$8.15; pigs, \$8.25; light Yorkers, \$8.15; heavy, \$8.15.

East Buffalo Markets.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle—Receipts, 170 cars; market generally steady; best 1,350 to 1,450-lb steers, \$8.75@9; best 1,200 to 1,300-lb steers, \$8.50@8.75; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb steers, \$8@8.25; coarse and plain weighty steers, \$7.50@7.75; fancy yearlings, baby beef, \$8.50@8.75; medium to good 7.75@8; choice handy steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$7.75@8.25; fair to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$7.20@7.75; extra good cows, \$6.75@7; best cows, \$5.75@6.25; butcher cows, \$5.25@5.50; cutters, \$4.50@4.75; trimmers, \$3.50@3.75; best heifers, \$7.50@8; medium butcher heifers, \$6.75@7.25; light butcher heifers, \$6.25@6.75; stock heifers, \$5.25@5.50; best feeding steers, \$6.75@7; fair to good, \$6.25@6.50; fancy stock steers, \$6.50; best stock steers, \$5.75@6.25; common light stock steers, \$5.25@5.50; extra fat butchery bulls, \$7@7.25;ologna bulls, \$6.25@6.75; stock bulls, common to good, \$5@6; best milkers and springers, \$7.50@8; medium to good 4@6.

Hogs—Receipts, 150 cars; market 15¢ lower; heavy and Yorkers, \$8.45@8.50; pigs, \$8.50@8.40.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 90 cars; market steady; top lambs, \$8.25@8.40; yearlings, \$8.25@8.40; wethers, \$6@6.25; ewes, \$5.50@5.75.

Calves—Receipts, 8 cars; slow; tops, \$12; fair to good, \$10@11; grassers, \$4@6.

Grain, Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat: Cash No. 1 red, 98¢; May opened with a decline of 1-3¢ at \$1.03 3-4¢; moved up to \$1.04 and declined to \$1.03 -4; No. 1 white, 97 1-2¢.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 64¢; No. 4, 1 car at 60¢; No. 2 yellow, 66¢; No. 4 yellow, 62¢.

Oats—Standard, 1 car at 41¢; No. 3 white, 42 1-2¢; No. 4 white, 1 car at 40¢.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 66¢.

Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment, \$1.85; January, \$1.85; February, \$1.82.

Cloverseed—Prime spot, \$9.25; March, \$9.35; sample red, 45 bags at \$8.25, 35 at \$8.50, 15 at \$8.25, 8 at \$7; prime alsike, \$11; sample alsike, 10 bags at \$9.50.

Timothy—Prime spot, \$2.55.

Alfalfa—Prime spot, \$7.25.

Barley—Sample 1 car at \$1.40, 1 at \$1.45 per cwt.

Hay—Carlots, truck Detroit; No. 1 timothy, \$15@16; standard, \$14@15; No. 2 timothy, \$12@14; light mixed, \$14@14.50; No. 1 mixed, \$13@13.50; No. 1 clover, \$12@13; rye straw, \$8@9; wheat straw, \$7@8; oat straw, \$7.50@8 per ton.

Flour—in one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 pounds, jobbing lots: Best patent, \$5.30; seconds patent, \$4.80; straight, \$4.50; spring patent, \$5.15; rye, \$4.60 per bbl.

Feed—in 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, \$22; coarse middlings, \$27; fine middlings, \$27; cracked corn, \$31; coarse cornmeal, \$30; corn and oat chop, \$25.40 per ton.

General Markets.

Cabbage—\$2.25@2.5 per bbl. Dressed Hogs—Light, \$8.50; heavy, \$7.75 per cwt.

New Potatoes—Bermuda, \$2.50 per bu, and \$7 per bbl.

Honey—Choice to fancy new white comb, 15@16¢; amber, 10@11¢; extracted, 7@8¢ per lb.

Tomatoes—Hothouse, 20@25¢ per lb; Florida, \$4.50 per crate and 90¢ per basket.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey kiln-dried, \$1.35@1.40 per crate.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, 15 @ 16 1-2¢; hens, 14@14 1-2¢; No. 2 hens 8¢; old roosters, 8¢; turkeys, 20¢; geese, 14@15¢; ducks, 16@17¢ per lb.

Cheese—Wholesale lots: Michigan State, 15@16¢; New York State, 17@ 17 1-2¢; brick cream

HOME DEPARTMENT OF THE AVALANCHE

FEATURES OF INTEREST AND VALUE TO THE WOMEN IN THE HOMES OF GRAYLING AND CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The KITCHEN CABINET



NOBODY has a right to find life uninteresting or unenjoyable who sees within the sphere of his own activity a wrong he can help to remedy, or within himself an evil he can hope to overcome.

—Charles Eliot.

SOME WAYS WITH CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate is such a favorite with most people that one never tires of it in different combinations. Here are some new ones to try:

Chocolate Pudding.—Take a pint of milk, a quarter of a cup of sugar, one egg, a tablespoonful of flour mixed well with the sugar, a tablespoonful of chocolate and vanilla flavoring. Mix the flour and sugar, and add it to the well beaten egg; add the milk a little at a time, saving out a little to mix with the chocolate. Melt the chocolate over hot water. Add a little of the milk, and stir it into the first mixture. Stir constantly, and cook until smooth; put away to cool and serve in glasses with whipped cream on top.

Steamed Chocolate Pudding.—Melt a square and a half of chocolate over steam, add a half cup of sugar, half cup of milk, an egg well beaten, a cup of flour and a teaspoon of baking powder with a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of melted butter. Steam one and a half hours. Serve with a sauce made of powdered sugar, butter and the yolks of two eggs.

Another Steamed Pudding.—Cream three tablespoonfuls of butter, add two-thirds of a cup of sugar gradually, and one egg well beaten. Mix and sift two and one-half cups of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Add to the creamed mixture, alternating with one cup of milk, then add two ounces of melted chocolate. Turn into a greased mold and steam two and a half hours. Serve with the following sauce: Cream a fourth of a cup of butter, add one cup of powdered sugar gradually, one-half teaspoon of vanilla and a fourth of a cup of heavy cream, beaten stiff.

Chocolate Caramel Cake.—Mix together the following ingredients: Two ounces of chocolate, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk, two cups of flour, a quarter of a cup of butter, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in three layers. Caramel Filling.—One and a half cups of sugar, a half cup of sweet milk, a teaspoonful of butter. Boil until it spins a thread, then when cool, add a teaspoonful of vanilla.

A dainty little cracker for afternoon teas is prepared by putting a spoonful of soft fudge on small buttered tins. Add a half of a nutmeg, and you have a delicious little cake with which to treat your friends.

"If we continue borrowing for work, the hours that are due to sleep, though we may postpone a settlement for years, the final inevitable result will be physical and mental bankruptcy."

SEASONABLE DISHES.

During the cold weather some good combinations of the cheap cuts of meat or the good, wholesome rabbit makes a good meal.

Barbecued Rabbit.—Lay the rabbit in salt water for half an hour; drain and dry, wash freely and lard with strips of bacon. Put into a baking pan and pour in a cupful of boiling water. Cover with another pan and steam until tender. Then uncover and baste with the following: Four teaspoonfuls of vinegar, two of mustard, one tablespoonful of currant jelly and two tablespoonfuls of butter. When nicely browned lay on a hot dish and butter generously.

Lamb's Liver en Casserole.—Wash and wipe dry liver and lay liver in a pan, while frying six slices of bacon. Strain out the bacon and return the fat to the pan. When it is sizzling hot, return the liver to the pan and sear on both sides. If you desire to have the dish especially nice, add half a can of mushrooms and put them with the liver into the casserole. Cover with broth or, if that is not at hand, boiling water. Cover and cook in a slow oven for two hours.

Calf's Brains on Toast.—Scald the brains and throw at once into very cold water. This makes them firm and white, and the membrane can then be easily removed. When cold, beat to a paste and add three eggs well beaten. Season to taste and fry in a hot frying pan in a little butter. Line a platter with strips of buttered toast and pour the brains and egg over, and serve. Figs' brains are as good as calves' brains.

Good Rule for Right Living. Gentleness and cheerfulness, these come before all morality—they are the perfect duties. If your morals make you dreary, depend upon it they are wrong. I do not say "give them up," for they may be all you have; but conceal them, like a vice, lest they should spoil the lives of better men.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Worship of the Serpent.

The Apache profess to be descended from a snake, and venerate it ac-

Stronger than steel is the sword of the spirit; swifter than arrows the light of the truth is; greater than anger is love that subdueth.

—H. W. Langfellow.

VEGETABLES THAT GO WITH MEATS.

There are reasons for the various combinations of vegetables with meats as well as flavor.

Red meats seem to call for white vegetables. Potatoes, onions, stewed celery with steaks and roasts.

Priced chicken with rice is a time-honored dish, and young onions go well also with chicken and pork, when roasted.

Peas with lamb, asparagus with mutton, and even with beef it is not to be overlooked.

Without having a practical knowledge of the composition of food substances, we will all by some instinct combine foods, as for example, who thinks of corn beef without cabbage, or roast pork without apple sauce.

The vegetable acids are required to neutralize the natural oils. For these and other reasons we like mint sauce with lamb, orange salad with duck, and so on.

Cauliflower, brussels sprouts and cabbage are all of the same family, and each goes well with steaks, chops or ham.

Green corn and young chicken, in fact, any kind of meat will be enjoyed with the king of vegetables.

The tomato is one of our most cosmopolitan vegetables. It goes well anywhere, as does the succulent cucumber. Cucumber with fish seems to be a favorite combination, and as fish is rather hard to associate with it is not so often prepared as it deserves. The plebeian potato is omnipresent and always welcome. Macaroni is a good accompaniment to fish and will combine most acceptably with it in an escaloped dish.

Green vegetables are necessary for the welfare of our department of the interior, and should be found on our tables the year round, when possible. Fresh lettuce is now a daily commodity in our markets, and with a French dressing is a most wholesome salad.

String beans and spinach go well with veal in the digestive harmony.

Rice, beans and starchy foods should be accompanied with Swiss chard, buttered beets or beet greens, and serve with lemon or vinegar.

Hominy or corn bread accompanies a roast of tenderloin pork, or the highly-prized piglet.

There is no arbitrary rule which is so iron-clad that one may not occasionally stray from the path of common usage in the serving of vegetables.

Ideal knowledge, like everything else of value, is not to be obtained easily. It must be worked for, studied for, thought for, and more than all, prayed for.

—Thomas Arnold.

EASY HALF-HOUR DISHES.

For the busy woman who has much to do, it is wise plan to have a list of recipes that may be quickly prepared on short notice.

Soups of various kinds which come in cans will, of course, be quickly served. But creamed soups, of potatoes, onions, carrots, asparagus and in fact almost any vegetable, can be prepared and served in half an hour, if the vegetable is finely cut before cooking.

Many kinds of fish, besides the fried variety, are easily cooked in half an hour.

Escalloped dishes, from cold fish or other foods, are ready to serve as soon as they are thoroughly hot.

A glance at the list of quick dishes will tell you if you have the materials at hand, and the regret will be saved that you might have had this or that "I had only thought."

In the hurry of a quick meal getting one's memory is often faulty and not to be relied upon.

Tomato toast is a delicious quick lunch. Omelets of various and sundry kinds are always popular, and if you have a little cold meat which, with a hot sauce like the Mexican or Spanish, will serve as a good main dish.

Oyster stew is a simple dish, and quickly made, quite filling, and almost always popular.

Cream toast is one of the staple good old-fashioned dishes. With the addition of cheese it raises its food value.

A dessert, in a hurry, of preserved or canned peaches with whipped cream, or none at all, with a piece of cake or a cookie, is a good finish to a meal.

cordingly, and the most extraordinary prehistoric earthwork on the continent testifies to the power of the serpent on the imagination of primitive man. The tribes of central Australia, the most primitive people in contact with modern civilization, have in a mythical serpent of gigantic size and magical attributes their nearest approach to a deity.

Pork chops put into the oven with a small amount of hot water will bake nicely without drying.

—Nellie Maxwell.

Elaborate and Beautiful Evening Gown



THE Oriental influence is distinct enough in this elaborate evening gown, in which one thin fabric after another is draped over the silk foundation. There is first a skirt of silk veiled with chiffon. Six narrow ruffles are also veiled with chiffon with a border or tuck of this fabric extending below each ruffle.

Over this skirt a tunic of lace is worn, extending almost to the knees. One would think this quite enough in the way of draping, but over this a drapery of gorgeously embroidered chiffon is gathered like a second tunic.

By way of further elaboration a wreath of scattered chiffon roses on a fuzzy stem extends from the bust to the hem of the embroidered chiffon, and a small bouquet at its upper end finishes the corsage.

The draped shoulder and opening at the neck are finished with a fine lace edging. There is a narrow crushed girle of chiffon.

The natural lines of the figure are followed in this wonderful gown, and

we must concede to the French designer a masterful handling of the drapery. It is modest, but is meant to be conspicuous. It is original and sticks to beautiful lines, so that there is no straining after novel effect at the expense of taste.

The headpiece is in keeping with the character of the gown. It is made of rhinestones and a magnificent spray of costly feathers. The hair is peculiarly dressed but suits the type of face of the model in the illustration, which is pure French.

Altogether the gown, collar, and hair ornament suit this type incomparably well, so that the ensemble is full of fascination. One could hardly be other than charming with a toilette so complete and so beautiful. And it is the knowledge that she is making a charming appearance, which lends charm to those wonderful French women, to whom the world owes a debt of gratitude. They are preserving charm; they take care to be charming.

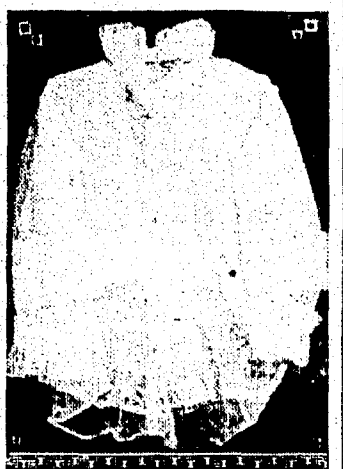
JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

NETS AND SHADOW LACES USED FOR THE LATEST BLOUSE

THE last step in the direction of thin materials for blouses is said. There isn't anything thinner than nets and shadow laces.

An underblouse with sleeve caps, (finished with lace) is made of the same net as that used over it, in the waist model shown here. A broad band of ribbon is tacked to it below the bust and finished with a bow at the left side. The blouse with long sleeves is placed over the top. The shoulder seams and under arm seams are in one.

A double frill of net encircles the neck and extends down the front with round pearl buttons for fastening.



The sleeves are finished at the wrist with two single frills.

Sometimes two kinds of net are used, but often shadow lace makes the outside waist, over plain net. Heavier all-over laces are used as well.

In any of these the waist is so sheer that a fancy corset cover must be worn under the blouse. These are of lace, chiffon, net or thin silk. They are trimmed with ribbon and small

chiffon or ribbon flowers, and are very pretty.

Using a plain net waist as a foundation, more beautiful effects are made by draping lace or chiffon veils over them and supplying a wide crushed girle of silk or velvet. Lace veils in colors are used for the same purpose, and tinted nets and laces make possible an unending variety in these thin, soft garments.

Three such blouses take up so little room that they may be carried in a small box or bag. They are very convenient for the southern tourist, and they are indispensable with the season's suits.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

SEASON'S COLOR IS YELLOW

Skillfully Handled, as It Must Be, It Is Becoming to the Average Woman.

Yellow is much seen in these days. Last spring yellow was first extensively used in lingerie. Ribbons of yellow were run into all sorts of underwear and negligees. Then yellow and crepe de chine were used for the making of rest robes and petticoats and chemises and night gowns. Yellow waists of chiffon and crepe de chine were next worn. And then evening frocks and afternoon frocks of yellow appeared. There are even some yellow tweed street suits. Yellow is usually a becoming color, if it is skillfully handled. But there are not many skins that are improved by coming into direct contact with yellow. This fact is now understood by most dressmakers. In almost all the gowns and blouses of yellow there is a generous use of cream of white tulle at the throat. There is usually a touch of black somewhere on these yellow garments. A little black velvet at the wrist or elbow or belt, or a knot of black in the drapery of the skirt, gives character to the color that might otherwise seem monotonous.

Hooped Coats. The hooped coats are very smart. They are made of velvet, broche satin, velours de laine, fine faced cloth and many other materials, says the New York Press. The genuine leg of mutton sleeve is seen, and, as a rule, these coats are generously trimmed with fur.

Holiness to the Lord

By REV. L. W. GOSNELL
Assistant to the Dean
Meady Bible Institute, Chicago



TRIST—Exodus 28:36; Zechariah 14:20; Revelation 22:4.

As these three verses are quoted, it will be seen that there is a connection between them and that all have to do with one theme, "Holiness to the Lord." We are given—

The Purport of Holiness.—Exodus 28:36 reads, "And thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and grave upon it, like the engravings of a signet, 'Holiness to the Lord.'" This inscription was worn upon the mitre of the high priest, who stood as the representative of Israel. The word used for holiness has as its root idea separation, dedication; hence this inscription meant that Israel was separated unto the Lord. This word may be applied to inanimate things, such as the vessels and vestments of the sanctuary; but in the case of men, such separation as the word sets before us will result in moral purity and righteousness.

How do we need to be thus set apart to God? This separation is to reach the heart and life as well as our service. One might even go to the foreign field and yet be unyielded to God, so far as the daily life is concerned.

Such separation is expected of all Christians, for in the New Testament all are spoken of as saints—separated ones. We have heard of a teacher who called the worst cheat in his class, Honest; the most tardy boy, Punctual; the most indolent boy, Diligent. As they were so addressed from day to day, they grew ashamed and tried more and more to live up to their names. God calls us saints; let us be saints—separated ones.

The Permutation of Holiness.—Zechariah 14:20 reads, "In that day shall there be upon the bells of the horses, Holiness unto the Lord; and the pots in the Lord's house shall be like the bowls before the altar." This refers primarily to the happy millennial day which is coming. At that time, holiness shall so permeate life that utensils shall be as holy as the vessels of the house of God. Even the horses, which were not commonly used in Israel because they savored so much of war and display, shall be consecrated; the very inscription, once placed upon the priest's mitre, shall be found on their bells. But while this passage looks to the future, we may even now permeate our lives with holiness.

Our diversions may be hallowed. Many are mad at this point, yet our recreations may be indulged in religiously, in order to better service for the Lord. We may even consecrate some things which, under certain circumstances, would not be lawful. A young man found that the very violin which had been a snare could be used to glorify God; this was like writing on the bells of the horses, Holiness to the Lord.

Business may be sacred. A man was told that his heart was diseased and death might come at any time. He said to his employees, "In the future, this business will be so conducted that if my master comes at any moment, I will not be ashamed." This attitude towards Jesus Christ will make all business sacred.

All our work may be sanctified. A busy life need not hinder fellowship with the Lord. How we may consecrate some things which, under certain circumstances, would not be lawful. A young man found that the very violin which had been a snare could be used to glorify God; this was like writing on the bells of the horses, Holiness to the Lord.

The Perfection of Holiness.—Revelation 22:4 reads, "His name shall be in their foreheads." This passage looks back to the one first read; the name of the Lord shall be inscribed on the brow of the glorified just as it was once inscribed on the mitre of Israel's priest.

This implies ownership, for we write our names upon that which is ours. But more than ownership is implied, for the name of God stands for his character. God's very character shall be written upon us, and at last we shall be like him!

An African girl, asked to bring a gift for Jesus, sold herself as a slave and brought the price, since she had nothing else to give. May we feel, with her, the force of this appeal: "For the love of Christ constraineth us; because we thus judge, that one died for all, therefore all died; and he died for all, that they which live should no longer live unto themselves, but unto him who for their sakes died and rose again." (II Cor. 8:14, 15 R. V.)

USES FOR THE MARSHMALLOW

Delicious Sweet Sandwich May Be Made From Confection—Good in Either Salad or Dessert.

A new and delicious sweet sandwich is made as follows: Melt some marshmallows in a granite dish in hot water, add two tablespoonfuls of syrup from preserved ginger, one tablespoonful of finely chopped ginger and the same of finely ground walnuts or almonds. Mix well together and spread on thin buttered bread.

For a dainty salad use diced marshmallows, walnut meats, seeded white grapes and a few cherries to give a touch of color. Serve in a nest of green and just before serving cover with sweetened lemon juice and, if desired, a dash of sherry.

For a dessert make a plain lemon jelly. Just as it begins to set, beat in a cup of diced marshmallows. Serve with whipped cream.

A delicious dessert is made by scooping out the inside of stale cup cakes. Fill the cakes with marshmallows cut very fine, just a dash of lemon and a spoonful of any good jam. Put in a hot oven just before serving, heat quickly and serve with any pudding sauce or cream.

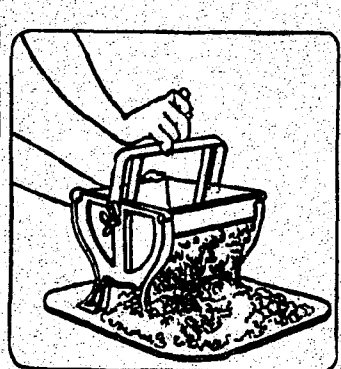
Something fine is made from an angel cake baked in layers and put together with chopped nuts and marshmallows.

Squares of hot gingerbread, put together with diced marshmallows and any tart jelly, makes a dessert that is sure to meet with approval.

BOTH FRUIT PRESS AND SIEVE

Invention Particularly Useful During the Time of Putting Up Delicacies for Winter.

A Pennsylvania man has patented a press and sieve to be used in the preparation of fruit and vegetables for the table and for the making of jellies. A metal frame holds a semi-circular sieve, which is removable. A



Handy in Preserving Time.

handle with a roller attachment is locked into place by two thumb screws on the frame, but is left free to move up and down and back and forth in the bowl-like cavity of the sieve and press through the latter the fruit or vegetables it holds. In the case of fruit, for instance, it presses out the substance and leaves the skins behind, and for vegetables it comes in handy to mash potatoes and perform such duties. A tray or bowl beneath the press catches the substance that comes through the sieve.

Don't Hurry Vinegar.

In a cool cellar cider that has had "mother," or elder vinegar, added to it reaches a marketable condition a whole year sooner than when "mother" has not been added. But vinegar should never be added to cider that has not completed alcoholic fermentation, because the power of the acid doesn't help the work at all. Some farmers make a practice of adding fresh apple juice to other vinegar stock wishing to "make vinegar quickly." It won't make. The sugar of the juice has first to undergo alcoholic ferment before the acetic fermentation can begin. Otherwise the apple juice only checks and prevents the working.

—L. L. S.

The farmer who failed to go to his state fair has lost many times the cost of the trip and has also lost step in the procession.

Care of Geraniums.

When geraniums and other plants grow too tall, nip off the terminal bud and induce them to branch and thicken up.

With care the skilled grower may have any shaped plant she wishes. If a special display from the outside is desired, it is perhaps preferable to allow the pots to stand always with the same side to the light.

But a more shapely plant is secured by frequently shifting and turning.

Winter Succotash.

One cup either lima, yellow-eyed or pea beans, which have been soaked over night. Drain. Simmer all the morning in enough water to cover, to which add salt, pepper and a piece of salt pork two inches square. Half an hour before serving add one can corn and water enough to keep from burning. Add one pint hot milk, bring to a boil and serve at once. Serve this some cold day with hot rolls or hot gingerbread.

Flavored Patties.

Use uncooked fondant or melt some of the cooked if you have it. Add very sparingly a few drops of pure oil of wintergreen, cloves, peppermint or cinnamon, or you may use lemon, orange, pistachio, rose or extract and if desired a little pure vegetable coloring may be added to give a delicate tint. Work this in smoothly, then form flat, smooth disks. Lay on waxed paper and leave plain or dip in melted chocolate.

Malagen Pudding.

One-third cup rice, one cup sugar, two eggs, one pint milk, half a lemon, little salt. Soak the rice over night. Beat the yolks of the eggs with one tablespoon of the sugar and grate in the lemon rind. Add the rice and milk. Bake one hour. Beat the whites of eggs stiff and add to them the rest of the sugar, then add the lemon juice; pour over the pudding and return to the oven for three minutes to brown. Eat cold.

Calumet the Secret of Economy

The high cost of living nowadays, and the way prices are steadily climbing skyward, is making economy in the kitchen even more important than it was in the good old days of our thrifty ancestors. But how to achieve economy? There's the rub!

In many lines, it depends almost entirely on the housewife's knowledge of foods and on her watchfulness—but fortunately, in one line, baking, economy can be made almost automatic by the use of the famous Calumet Baking Powder.

Economy in baking, as every good cook knows, depends not so much on economy in buying the materials as on the success of her bakings. Failures mean waste—larger losses by far than the savings she makes in buying. And the fact that Calumet absolutely prevents failures and makes every baking successful has made it the favorite of every cook that seeks to be economical. In other words, Calumet is the secret of economy in baking.

It is the purest, too—attested by hundreds of leading physicians—as far as its general quality, it is enough to say that Calumet has received the highest awards at two World's Pure Food Expositions—Chicago, 1893, and Paris, 1904.

JOHN JUST COULDN'T MARRY

Had a Peculiar Reason, But After All It Is Always a Good Thing to Look Ahead.

Governor-elect Stuart of Virginia, who was at the Raleigh, has traveled in every nook and corner of the Old Dominion, and he knows thousands of voters well enough to call them by their first names, says the Washington Post. The governor was down in one of the southern counties not long ago. He has a lot of friends in that section, and one of his particular hobbies is the promotion of the social welfare of the negroes. A prosperous-looking darkey ventured to shake hands with the governor-elect, whereupon Governor Stuart remarked:

"John, I hope you are well and that the members of your family are all well."

"Everybody's well," returned the darkey, "only Ah hasn't got no family."

"Why, aren't you married?" inquired Governor-elect Stuart.

"No, Ah isn't married," replied John, "Well, you ought to get married," advised the governor. "Every man ought to be married. It is best for one's moral and spiritual welfare and his material happiness."

"It's this way," said John. "Ah'd lak pow'ful well to get married, but Ah ain't got money 'nuff to git a divorce. It costs some as \$30 to git unhitched. Why, some of dese lawyers makes a good living gittin' divorces for us niggers."

Don't buy water for bluing. Liquid blue is almost all water. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Adv.

NOT MUCH OF A PROBLEM

Observing Boy Had Sure Way of Determining the Breed of Chicken Served for Dinner.

At a recent dinner in a suburban district, where all the guests were amateur chicken raisers, after a discussion of the egg problem the conversation turned to the best breed of hens. After the good points of Orpingtons, Minorcas, Leghorns and others had all been brought forth the host said:

"Well, the ultimate end of every chicken is the pot, and you can't tell the difference when it is on the table. Let's see how many can tell what kind of a hen we have just eaten."

All agreed it was a very good kind, but there were many guesses as to the breed. The only child at the table, a twelve-year-old boy, was the one who guessed correctly.

The host beamed on him and said: "Jimmie, how did you know it was a Plymouth Rock?"

"Oh, that was easy," he replied. "I found a feather in the gravy."

Salisbury Not a Courtier.

The bishop of London on one occasion when he went to Buckingham palace told the king that he had passed Lord Salisbury in an anteroom, but the latter did not seem to know him. "Oh," said King Edward, "Lord Salisbury never recognizes anyone," and going to a bureau he took out a new portrait of himself and handed it to the bishop, saying: "What do you think of this?" "A very excellent likeness, sir," said the bishop. "When I showed it to Salisbury," said the king, "he looked hard at it and then said: 'Poor old Buller! I wonder if he's as stupid as he looks.'"

The Check of Him.

Mrs. Excise—"I never got a real good bargain in shoes but once in my life."

Excise—"I know. That was when you got me."—Boston Evening Transcript.

SKIN CLEARED.

By Simple Change in Food.

It has been said by a physician that most diseases are the result of indigestion.

There's undoubtedly much truth in the statement, even to the cause of many unsightly eruptions, which many suppose can be removed by applying some remedy on the outside.

By changing her food a Kan. girl was relieved of an eczema which was a great annoyance to her. She writes:

"For five months I was suffering with an eruption on my face and hands which our doctor called eczema and which caused me a great deal of inconvenience. The suffering was almost unbearable.

The medicine I took only gave me temporary relief. One day I happened to read somewhere that eczema was caused by indigestion. Then I read that many persons had been relieved of indigestion by eating Grape-Nuts.

"I decided to try it. I liked the taste of the food and was particularly pleased to notice that my digestion was improving and that the eruption was disappearing as if by magic. I had at last found, in this great food, something that reached my trouble.

"When I find a victim of this affliction I remember my own former suffering and advise a trial of Grape-Nuts food instead of medicine."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in page. "There's a Reason."

Never read the above letter? A man once suffered from eczema. He was given medicine, but it did not help him.

Our Greatest January Clean-up Sale!

Clean-up Sale...

Starts
Sat.
Jan.

10th

50c Wool Serges

in black and colors, clean-up sale
39c

10c Outings

Dark or light, fancies and white,
clean-up sale
7¹/₂c

Ladies' Fleeced Underwear

25c values, clean-up sale
19c

12¹/₂ Fancy Gingham

clean-up sale
8c

Ladies' and children's Mitts and Gloves

25c values, clean-up sale
19c

10c Bleached Cottons

clean-up sale
8c

7c Outings

clean-up sale
5c

Curtain Scrims

25c values, new patterns, clean-up
sale
19c

THIS SALE is different from most clean-up sales in that there are more and better values offered than ever before. The most strenuous price reductions will prevail. The mild weather has left us with shelves and cases filled with seasonable merchandise. Practically, an entire winter is now ahead of us, and you are offered an opportunity that is seldom offered at the end of the season.

BEAR IN MIND that only bonafide bargains, and that only strictly reliable goods await you. Back of every purchase is "The Quality Store's" guarantee.

January Sale of **Ladies' and Children's Furs**
1-3 off on all ladies' Furs **1-2 off** on all children's Furs

Your choice **Trimmed Hat**
of any **\$1.00**
Regardless of any former price, clean-up sale



January Clean-up Sale of all
Ladies' and Misses' Coats

\$ 8.00 coats for - \$ 4.98
12.00 coats for - 8.98
15.00 coats for - 11.00
18.00 coats for - 12.98

Every Girl's Coat

in stock specially priced
during our January Clean-up Sale at

1-3 off

Men's Flannel Shirts

\$1.00 values for - \$.79
1.25 values for - .98
1.50 values for - 1.15
2.00 values for - 1.39
2.50 values for - 1.89
.50 work shirts - .39

All Wool Underwear

for Men and Women at
1-4 off

Comforters & Blankets

at greatly reduced prices

\$2.00 comforters - \$1.59
1.50 comforters - 1.15
1.00 comforters - .79
5.00 wool blankets - 3.98
2.50 wool knap blankets - 1.89
1.25 cotton blankets - .89
.85 cotton blankets - .74
.75 cotton blankets - .60
.45 cotton blankets - .40

House Dresses

Kimonos and Sacques

\$1.25 values - \$.98
1.00 values - .79
2.00 kimonos - 1.59
1.25 kimonos - .98
1.00 kimonos - .79
.50 sacques - .39

Children's Bootees, Knit Sacques

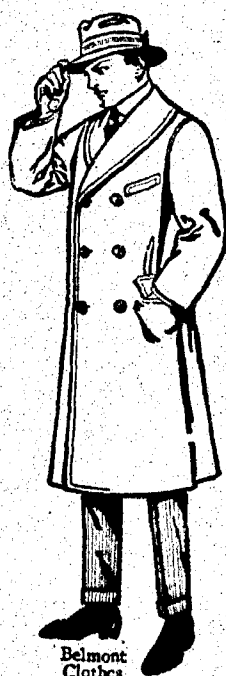
Skirts and Infants' Apparel

at January clean-up prices

A Clean-up Sale of Dependable Footwear

It doesn't pay to buy cheap shoes, and we have always guarded against putting them in stock. That's why our shoe department is so popular.

We have a number of broken lines on which we have greatly reduced prices.



Belmont
Clothes

Flannel Gowns for Men, Women and Children

\$1.00 gowns now - \$.79
.75 gowns now - .59
.50 gowns now - .39

Fleece Downs and Flannelettes

25c fleece downs - 18c
15c fleece downs - 11c
10c flannelettes - 7c

Black Cat Hosiery

for Women and Children

25c hose now - 19c
15c hose now - 11c
10c hose now - 7c

Men's and Boys' Caps

50c caps now - 39c
75c caps now - 59c
\$1.00 caps now - 79c
1.50 caps now - \$1.15

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Suits in Norfolk style. Brown, gray and blue serges.

Every suit from the "Best Ever" line.

During Our January Clean-up
Sale

1-4 off



"BEST EVER"
Boys' Clothes

Clean-up Sale...

Starts
Sat.
Jan.

10th

200 dozen Canvas Gloves

Heavy 10c quality, clean-up sale
4c pair
3 pair limit.

Men's 50c Fleeced Underwear

clean-up sale
33c

\$1.00 Cotton Working Pants

clean-up sale
69c

Boys' and Girls' Knit Hockey Caps

50c grade **37c** 25c grade **19c**

Men's Wool Knit Socks

White and colors, clean-up sale
39c

Boys' Heavy Fleeced Underwear

2-piece or union, clean-up sale
37c a suit

Heavy Wool Socks

25c and 35c quality, clean-up sale
19c

200 pr. Men's Wool Pants

\$2.00 and \$2.50 grade, clean-up sale
\$1.69

Grayling Mercantile Company
"The Quality Store"

WORMS!

IT Guarantees
 "SALT-EM" will rid your stock
 of WORMS—save that loss
 from undigested food—
 ward off DISEASE.

Try "SALT-EM" on plain agreement
 money back if you are not satisfied
 after a test of 30 days.

Try "SALT-EM" Come and see me.
 Get back on "SALT-EM" free.

A. M. Lewis & Co.
 AGENTS FOR CONVEY
 POULTRY & STOCK REMEDIES

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 15

Local News

Coasting down hill is the sport of the season.

Do it now. Have your watch put in order by Hathaway.

T. W. Hanson left today on a business trip to Grand Rapids and Marquette.

Our January clean-up sale is now at full swing.

GRAYLING MERC. CO.

Charles T. Jerome has been confined to his home for over a week with illness.

Mrs. Irene Burton spent the forepart of the week in Bay City on business.

Mrs. Zoe Fisher of Flint is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. J. Manney for a couple of weeks.

The Danish Brotherhood will give their annual ball at the opera house Saturday evening, January 24.

Fire insurance is too cheap to be without. Why are you so negligent? GEO. L. ALEXANDER & SONS.

Mrs. E. F. Cooper and little son, Lawrence left last Friday afternoon for Roscommon for a visit of a few days.

Paul and Robert Ziebell left early Tuesday morning for Port Hope, in answer to a telegram that their mother was seriously ill.

There will be a game of basket ball at Frederic Saturday January 17th, between Frederic and Vanderbilt. Admission 10 and 25 cents. Dance after the game.

We are indebted to Rev. V. J. Hutton for a stenographic report of the trial of The people vs Miss Gertrude Ross. A part of same will be found on the last page.

Sergt. Earl Case, who has been at Calumet for some time, arrived here Tuesday morning and is at the home of his parents at the Hanson military Reservation at Portage Lake.

P. E. Johnson has opened a dance hall and roller skating rink on the South side. The first dance was given last Saturday evening and everyone present had an enjoyable time.

The Messrs. Karl Kuehl, George Hinkler, E. H. Meivener, Wm. Steerle and John Popp are in this city this week attending circuit court. Mr. Kuehl has a case with Rueben Dabbitt.

Mrs. Addie Peterson of Pittsford arrived on Thursday night last week for an extended visit with Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Palmer. Her visit at this home is almost an annual event, and greatly enjoyed by all concerned.

Miss Martha Joseph entertained the Literary society at her home on Tues. evening. A word contest was much enjoyed also music and singing. Before the members left for their homes a delicious luncheon was served to them.

Leave your call with Big Ben. Two fifty at Hathaway's.

For First Class Livery, call Peter Jorgenson, Phone 853. Open day and night. 12-18-7w.

Tony Nelson has accepted a position as clerk in the M. Simpson grocery.

The tax roll is now in the hands of the treasurer at the Bank of Grayling ready for collections.

Extra ordinary bargains in Ladies, Coats and Waists.

GRAYLING MERC. CO.

J. K. Bates was re-elected poor commissioner by the board of Supervisors at their meeting last week.

It is reported that L. Fournier, of Royal Oak, a former resident here, had suffered a second paralytic stroke.

Miss Beatrice Gierke came home from Detroit yesterday morning. She will remain with her parents for the present.

The Misses Matilda and Margaret Foley very delightfully entertained the G. G. Sewing Club at the home of Mrs. Oscar Palmer last evening.

Thomas Williams, lineman and manager of the West Branch telephone system was in the city this week, repairing the long distance lines.

A reception will be given for the Rev. and Mrs. Gillies at the Presbyterian church, Friday evening, January 16th at eight o'clock. All are cordially invited.

The proceedings of the board of supervisors will be found in the supplement in this issue of the Avalanche. Also the real estate transfers and other interesting matter.

If you never tried the Seal-Ship oysters, as sold at Mill's market, you are missing the most delicious brand of this sea food that comes to Grayling. Just ask them to include some with your next meat order.

John Tobin has returned to Grayling and is once more on the job selling nursery goods. Within the few days that he has been here, he says that he has taken orders for several hundred fruit and shade trees. Among these are also several orders for rose trees and other ornamental shrubbery.

At a meeting of the Danish Young People's society on Wednesday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Jens Sorenson; Vice-pres., Thorvald Peterson; Sec., Johanna Hanson; Treas., Anna Neilsen. Neils Neilsen was re-elected as librarian at Danebod hall library.

A meeting of the directors of the Grayling Opera house company, was held on Friday evening last at the masonic lodge rooms. The following were elected for the directorate for the ensuing year: J. F. Hum, A. Taylor, Jas. Overton, Fred Mutton, Luther Herrick, Carl Johnson, H. H. Herrick, Mrs. S. S. Phelps and Mrs. Robt. Roblin.

It has been suggested to us to say to the farmers and others that it is a good plan to drag a heavy chain behind their sleighs. It breaks the hump in the middle of the track and keeps the tracks well filled and level. Hitch one end of the chain to each side of the sleigh and let the center drag. It's a fine suggestion and a practice that is already being used by many teamsters.

Miss Viva LaRue of Detroit, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Glenn Owens. George Olson left on Monday for Saginaw for a visit of a few days with friends.

C. Z. Horton, of Frederic, was a business caller in this city, Friday of last week.

Follow the crowds to our January Clean-up Sale.

GRAYLING MERC. CO.

Sidney Burdett of West Branch arrived on Monday evening for a few days visit with friends here.

Samuel Rasmussen returned to his home at his home and with friends.

Miss Edith McPherson returned on Saturday from Keweenaw, where she spent some time with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Roblin were called to Detroit on Monday of this week by the death of Mr. Roblin's sister.

Miss Catherine Oleary, a nurse at Mercy hospital, is confined to her room with a severe attack of rheumatism.

On page six will be found a charming little story, which will be especially interesting to the young people.

Hilda Peterson arrived home from Detroit, Saturday afternoon for a visit with her parents. Andrew Peterson and wife.

A false alarm of fire was sounded at about noon yesterday. It is reported that a chimney had burned out at Olaf Sorenson's.

Mrs. Theodore Sivras and Mrs. Frank Tetu left early Tuesday morning for a week's visit with relatives and friends in Standish and Bay City.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sorenson returned early Wednesday morning from their wedding trip to Detroit. They will reside with Mr. Sorenson's parents for the present.

Melba Hatch was dismissed from Mercy hospital on Saturday after being a patient for several weeks. She will soon be able to be out as she is recovering nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Collins returned to their home in Swartz Creek early Monday morning after an extended visit with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Goudrow.

Bert Shellenbarger is filling the position as fireman at the round house in Stephen Senn's place. Mr. Senn having purchased a farm near Eldorado and moved his family there.

Come in and order your fall and winter suit and overcoat made by Rogers, Blake & Co., and you will be sure of a fine fitting suit and overcoat.

A. E. HENDRICKSON, Merchant Tailor.

Mercury registered 10 degrees below zero on Monday night of this week. It was the coldest morning we have had this winter. Seven below Tuesday night. This report is according to the official report of Stanley Insley.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Herrick spent Wednesday and Thursday of last week in Detroit visiting the former's brother, Charles, who was at Harper hospital, having had his hand cut off by getting it caught in a corn cutter at his home in Fenton.

Mrs. Emil Hanson and little daughter, Elizabeth will leave next week for Lusher, Louisiana to visit relatives and friends for several weeks. They will be joined at Roscommon by Mrs. Hanson's grandmother, Mrs. J. Snively, who will accompany them on the trip.

Axel Skovgaard, the famous Danish violinist has been secured by the Danish Young Peoples society to give a concert at the opera house in the near future. Mr. Skovgaard needs no introduction to Grayling people, as he has been here twice before. His company consists of two ladies and himself. The dates for the concert have not yet been arranged.

The marriage of Mr. Lee Smith White of Royal Oak, and Miss Maxine, Ava MacLeod of this city was solemnized at the Methodist parsonage on Monday evening of this week, January 12th, Rev. V. J. Hutton performing the ceremony. They left on Tuesday night for Royal Oak where they will make their future home. Mr. White is in the shoe repairing business in that city. Their friends wish them happiness and success through life.

Grayling is to have a Chautauqua next summer. This is the first official announcement of this important affair, although it has been known to many of our citizens for a long time. Next week there will be a meeting of the members of the committee in charge. Probably from now on the people won't have a chance to forget it and before the time comes every man, woman and child will be fully informed all about chautauquas and one or more season tickets will be owned in every home within a radius of 30 miles from Grayling.

Mr. Mahoney of Clare Mich., a former hardware and furniture merchant came to Grayling, Saturday with a view to buying the grocery business of R. W. Brink. Mr. Mahoney went so far as to introduce himself to customers in the store as the future proprietor and engaged the clerks to continue in their present positions. When the inventory was concluded, Mr. Mahoney decided it was too big a proposition for him and left for Clare on the midnight Sunday. Mr. Brink's health has improved very much in the past few months he has spent in the open air and he will take up the management of his business again.

Your eyes are too valuable to neglect. Have them examined by Hathaway, the Optometrist.

Alfred Jacobson arrived from Detroit on Saturday for a visit with friends for a few days.

Marion Schreck is a patient at Mercy hospital having undergone an operation one day last week.

Mrs. Arnold Burrows and little son, Norton, are visiting relatives in Chippewagon for a few weeks.

R. D. Burrows returned to his home in Detroit on Monday after several days stay here the guest of his brother, A. L. Burrows.

Mrs. Frank Tetu left on Tuesday morning for a week's visit with her mother, Mrs. H. Collier in Standish and other relatives in Piquette.

Go to the Central Drug Store next Saturday morning at nine o'clock to get your seat reserved for the Dana Walden entertainment. Usual prices.

There will be a boxing match at the opera house Friday evening Jan. 16th. The contestants are Cuthbertson, who fought the negro, Brooks on Jan. 2nd and Thornton of Sigma. Preliminary to the match, Dummy Maxson and brother will box four rounds. Maxson has fought some of the world's best men, such as Langford, Jonette, Moran and others. He challenges the world's heavy weights. Don't miss it. It will be a fine evening's sport.

The stock holders meetings of the various local lumber companies have all been held this week, with the non-resident members present. The stock holders of the Johannesburg Manufacturing Co. are holding their meeting at Johannesburg today. A special train conveyed the local members and members from Detroit and Saginaw to Johannesburg this morning. Among the non-resident members present are O. S. Hawes and F. C. Burden, of Detroit and C. J. Cornwall and wife, of Saginaw. There was a nice delegation of the wives and ladies and other friends of the stock holders to accompany them, and they will turn the occasion into a pleasure as well as business trip.

A crowd of the young people were most royally entertained out at the Hanson Reservation at Portage Lake with Miss Myrtle Case as hostess on Wednesday evening of last week. About 14 young people loaded into a sleigh and went out. The amusement of the evening was dancing in the store house, music being furnished by a grandfather of Miss Case on a violin. At a late hour a fine supper was very much enjoyed after which dancing was resumed and then about 10 o'clock the merry crowd went home, voting Miss Case an ideal entertainer and saying they had the best time of their lives. The young ladies say, "They are glad Francis likes Cabbage salad, but wishes that he may not be sick the next time he eats it." An out-of-town guest was Joseph Kelly of Toledo.

National Biscuit Company Products

have established and maintained a quality that is yet unapproached in the baking of

Crackers, Cookies, Wafers, Snaps, Cakes and Jumbles.

These products, each variety the best of its kind. No other articles of food are so well known, so universally liked, and so consistently purchased.

Come in and look over our line of National Biscuit Goods.

Brink's Grocery

Where Quality, Weight and Measure are Guaranteed.

Try Some of Our..... Home Rendered Lard

Pure and Wholesome

Dear Madam: We are quite certain that our Home Rendered Lard will be of great aid in your cooking and baking.

It's so pure and wholesome.

Milk's Market

F. H. Milks

1878

1914

The Pioneer Store

First Class Goods. Right Prices.
 Always Our Motto.

We are Headquarters for

Groceries and Provisions

Dry Goods,
 Furnishing Goods,
 Shoes, Hardware,
 Flour, Feed,
 Logs, Lumber,
 Shingles,
 Building Material
 of ever kind

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT
 Highest Market Price

Salling, Hanson Co.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This remedy has no superior for coughs and colds. It is pleasant to take. It contains no opium or other narcotic. It always cures. For sale by all Dealers.

Chronic Constipation Cured.

"Five years ago I had the worst case of chronic constipation I ever knew of, and Chamberlain's Tablets cured me," writes S. F. Fish, Brooklyn Mich. For sale by all Dealers.

Lace Curtain Sale!

Our entire stock of Lace Curtains will be offered

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
 BEGINNING MON. JAN. 19th

It includes every pair in our stock, the assortment is large—

Muslins, Nothingsams, Scrims,
 Bobbinets and Cable Nets.

Values in the lot up to \$6.75. Prices reduced from 10 to 50 per cent. Remnants of one and two pairs of patterns at very low prices.

Sorenson Brothers

THE HOME OF DEPENDABLE FURNITURE

Save 1-4 of Your Fuel Bill

It certainly costs enough to heat your house. Why pay more than is necessary?

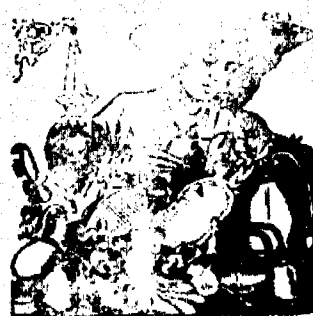
Genuine Gas Coke at \$7.50 per ton

not only costs nearly 25 per cent LESS than hard coal, but it is actually a better fuel.

Remember that you get TWICE the volume of fuel when you buy GENUINE GAS COKE that you do when you use coal; and that, ton for ton, Genuine Gas Coke actually contains MORE heat units than COAL.

Try a ton. Follow our directions. Be convinced—SAVE THE MONEY. For sale by

Olaf Sorenson & Sons



Everything
 in
 Rubber
 Goods

you could expect in a first class drug store is here. And you'll find the quality of every article from hot water bag to nipple for baby's bottle as high as the price is low. We do not handle rubber goods that are too cheap to be worth anything.

Central Drug Store



CHAPTER I.

The Prophecy.

Halt a dozen high, little French voices floated shrilly into the garden, on a sunshiny morning of 1820 from the great entry of an old farmhouse in the valley under the Jura mountains. The grandmother, sitting white-capped in the center of the bubble, heard one more willingly than the others, for not only was Francois her best loved, but also the story he asked for was the story she liked to tell.

"Smiling, the grandmother began: 'You must know, my children, that it was on a day in the month of May, in the year 1813, that he came. You, Lucie, and you, Pierre, and Marie were not born, only Francois and Tomas. Francois was the older—not quite three years old. The mother had gone to care for your Aunt Lucie, who was ill, and I kept the house for your father. It was the year of the great conscription, when the emperor took all the men to fight, not only the strong ones, but the boys, and the old and infirm, if they might but drag themselves at the tail of a regiment. So the few men who were left under the flag were sorely needed by their families for it was necessary, if the women and children were not to starve, that some should stay to work in the fields. Your father was of the few who had escaped in our village of Viqueux.

"One morning a man appeared in the village and said that Napoleon would pass this way within a few hours.

"Outside I heard the neighbors calling the same two words—'Napoleon comes'—one called it to another. If the trumpet of the angel sounded the end of the world, they could not have had more fear. Then your father kissed me, and knelt and held you, Francois, and Tomas, in his arms, and I saw tears, but he was brave—but yes. 'Courage, little mother,' he said, 'for me and for the babies. Courage.'

"And at that your father, who was my little lad once, you know, my dears, had gone, and I stood with an ache where my heart should have been, and for a moment I was stupid and could not think.

"As I stood so, like a blow there was a rush of galloping horses in a shower of noise down the street, and my heart stopped, for the horses drew up at this house. So that I was still in the middle of the floor when the door opened.

"It opened, that door there, and against the light I saw men crowding in the entry. They wore uniforms of bright colors and swords hung at their sides, and on their heads were hats with trimmings of gold. Then I saw—'Napoleon. With a step toward me he spoke in a kind voice, half smiling. 'Madame,' he said, 'will you let us use this room and this table for an hour? You shall not be disturbed in your work.'

"I made my courtesy to these great gentlemen as I had been taught, and I found myself saying quite easily to his majesty the emperor, as easily as if I talked to Monsieur le Cure, to whom I was accustomed, that he was welcome; that I would serve him gladly if he wished to command me. And then I left them. I went into the kitchen and began to get dinner, but I was so dazed that I could not seem to make the soup as usual. When suddenly, I heard a child cry, and with no thought then but of my babies, I flew to the door of the great room and stood looking, for I could not pass the sentinel.

"Among the officers in their uniforms there lay on the floor little Francois in his night-dress, and all the officers looked at him and laughed. The child, sleeping in the farther room, had waked at the voices, and had climbed down from his crib and toddled out to see. The glitter of the uniforms must have pleased him, and as they all bent over the papers on the table he had pulled at the sword of one whom I afterward knew to be the great Marshal Ney. He wore a dark coat all heavy with gold lace, my children, and white pantaloons and high shining black boots, and across his breast a scarlet ribbon. He sat next the emperor. The marshal, turning sharply at the tug, knocked the little one over. It was then Francois cried out.

"Napoleon himself who spoke as I peered under the sentinel's arm. He shook his finger at his officer.

"'Marshal, Marshal,' he cried, 'are you not too quick to overthrow so young a soldier, so full of love for arms?'

"The emperor seemed to joke, for he laughed a little, yet there was a sound in his voice as if some part was serious. He turned sharply to the marshal. 'What is the child's name?'

"The marshal was my friend and knew the babies, 'Francois Beaupre, sire,' he answered promptly.

"The emperor gave a short nod. 'Make him kneel,' he said. 'Marshal, your sword.'

"It was still for a moment, and all the officers stood up silent, and then the emperor took the marshal's sword and struck the baby's shoulder a light blow with the flat of it.

"'Rise, Chevalier Francois Beaupre!'

"Like those, you may get your father into trouble. It is a good belief to keep in one's heart, and you and I may yet shout 'Vive l'Empereur' for Napoleon again. Yes, who knows? But I must go on. Good day, my friend, the marshal.

CHAPTER II.

The Stranger.

On an afternoon in July in the year of 1820, Francois, being ten years old and a dreamer, came alone through the gate and sat down with his short legs dangling over an ancient wall, fifteen feet above the ground. He sat there, quite comfortable and secure, and

kicked his heels, and thought of his brilliant future, and also of the story of the great dog and the treasure. The tradition ran that ages back, in the time of Caesar, fifty years after Christ, a Roman governor in this Gallic province had built a formidable castle on this hill outside the village. The castle had great granaries to hold the grain which the governor tortured from the peasants and sent to Rome to sell. So he grew rich by oppression, and the good wrong from the people he piled in cellars deep in his castle. When it came to be a great amount he sent far to the north and got a huge dog, and this dog he trained to a terrible fierceness, so that anyone coming near in the long underground corridors where he guarded the treasure was sure to be torn in pieces, except always the governor.

For years things went on in this way, the governor grinding the peasants, and the giant dog guarding him and his treasure, till at last there came a thunderbolt—the governor was sent for to come to Rome to give an account of the riches which he had kept from the emperor. He had to go, but he left the dog in charge, and the night after he was gone the peasant gathered and set fire to the chateau and burned it to the ground, and the dog and the treasure were buried in it, and there they are to this day. The people of Viqueux believe that if a man will go to dig that treasure and will stay till midnight, that at twelve exactly a colossal dog will rise from the ruins and come, breathing flames; in his mouth will be the key of the treasure-vault, and back of him will stand the ghost of the Roman governor wrapped in white, his face covered. And if the man will be bold enough to take the key from the flaming mouth, then dog and governor will vanish in a clap of thunder, and in front of the daring one will rise the door of the treasure-vault, and he may turn the key and go in and help himself.

Francois considered, and feeling no fear in his soul, decided that he was the man destined to take the key out of the dog's mouth and get the treasure, which he would at once transfer intact to his mother. He had no need for treasure; there were things more important. It was for him to become a marshal of France. Napoleon had said so; it must be so; but he should like, on the way to this goal, to face the dog and take the key and give his mother the treasure.

In the gale of the thought, and feeling both ambitious and accomplished by this decision, he lifted himself on the palms of his hands and kicked out lightly over the abyss. As he kicked there was a sudden strong grip on his shoulder; he was jerked backward and rolled on the grass.

"Are you tired of life at this age then?" a strident voice demanded, and Francois lay on his back and regarded, wondering, at once, the bronzed lined face of a big man standing over him. Francois smiled; then laughed with assurance of the other's friendliness up into the strange man's face. He got to his feet and stood.

"No, m'sieur," he said politely. "I was only pleased at thinking what I am going to be some day."

"Ah! It is permitted to ask what magnificence it is that you are to be?" "Certainly it is permitted, m'sieur," Francois answered in his courteous, courteous way. "I shall one day be a marshal of France under another Bonaparte."

The stranger watched him, astonished, and then he laid his hand on the slim shoulder in its homespun blouse, and his grave voice was gentle. "My child, be careful how you say words



"Rise, Chevalier Francois Beaupre!'

Like those, you may get your father into trouble. It is a good belief to keep in one's heart, and you and I may yet shout 'Vive l'Empereur' for Napoleon again. Yes, who knows? But I must go on. Good day, my friend, the marshal.

CHAPTER III.

Without Fear.

The gilder was at work gilding the great ball on top of the church steeple. Every twenty years this had to be done, and it was an event in the village. Francois was dangerous, and, like all dangers, threatening.

The box of Viqueux stood in groups in the street with their heads bent back, watching the tiny figure of a man that crouched up an ivy-clad ladder, far in the air, lashed to the side of the steeple. Up and up it went, like a fly, crawling on the debris, and there was a sinking feeling in each boy's stomach which was delightful to think how at any moment that creeping black spot which was the gilder might fall down, down, and be dashed to pieces.

Aghast Dufour suggested, 'Ever-

Francois would not dare climb that ladder to the ball. Dare you?'

The great brown eyes of Francois turned about the group; the boys waited eagerly for his answer. It was always this one who led into the dangerous places; always this one who went a bit further than the others' courage failed.

"I dare," said Francois. Then the dark heads came together in an uneasy mass, and there was whispering.

At the dinner-hour that day several mothers of the village remarked that their small lads were restless, not intent as usual on the black bread and the soup of chopped vegetables and the green beans—all anxious to finish and get away. Only the mother of Francois, however, reasoned from this that mischief was brewing. When the slim, wiry, little figure slipped from the table and out through the open door, she rose and followed and stood in the great entry watching him race across the field toward the church. He veered but once in his straight path—to turn to the Pripoteaux cottage, where the gilder glided while in Viqueux.

"How soon will one be at work up there again?" he asked through the window of Auguste Pripoteaux sitting at his dinner, and the man answered good-naturedly:

"It may be in half an hour, my boy. Not sooner." And Francois raced on. By this time a boy and a boy there had stolen from their dinner tables and were gathering in groups down the street, but the elders paid no attention. Francois disappeared into the church; the boys began to grow breathless.

"It will take some minutes for the stairs," one said, and they waited. Two minutes, three, perhaps five; something rose out of the trap-door leading to the platform from which the steeple sprang—a figure, looking very like so, it seemed to them. Instantly it attached itself, like a crawling fly, to the side of the steeple; it moved upward. Henri Dufour, below in the street, jumped as a hand gripped his arm. He looked up frightened at La Claire.

"Is that my Francois?" she demanded sternly, but the boy did not need to answer.

With that, by degrees people came from the cottages as at some mysterious warning and stood silent, afraid to breathe, watching the little figure creeping up, up the dizzy narrowing peak of the church steeple. A rider galloped down the road; seeing the groups, he pulled in his bay horse and his eyes followed the upward glance of the whole village.

"Who is it?" he asked at the nearest knot of peasants; his voice was abrupt and commanding.

The men pulled off their caps, and one answered respectfully: "It is little Francois Beaupre, my seigneur; it is a child who has no fear; he is almost at the top, but we dread it when he descends."

"Mon dieu!" the man on horseback growled. "If he looks down he is lost; the lad is a born hero or a born lunatic."

The crawling spot, up there showed dark in the sunlight against the new gilding of the ball. It stopped; the spot was fixed for a second; another second. From the crowd rose gasps, and excited broken sentences.

"He has the vertigo! He is lost!" The dark blot clung against the gilding. Then suddenly it moved, began to make a slow way downward, and a long, high, like a ripple on water, ran through the ranks of people. No one spoke; all the eyes watched the little figure slip down, down the unseen ladder in the air. At last it was at the bottom; it disappeared into the trap-door. Every one began to talk volubly at once; a woman cried for joy, then a child spoke in a high voice.

"See," she said shrilly, "the mother of Francois goes to meet him!"

La Claire was far down the street, gilding toward that church door which was under the steeple. As she reached it the little lad came out, his face flushed, his eyes shining with excitement and triumph. She took his hand silently, hardly looking at him, and turned so, quietly, without a word of either joy or reproach, her face impassive. She had got her boy again from the dead, it seemed to Claire, and those first moments were beyond words or embraces. To touch his warm hand was enough. The man on the bay horse, trotting slowly along, saw the meeting.

"It is a woman out of the common, that one," he spoke aloud. "She rules herself and the boy. And the boy looked up as he came and smiled and tugged at his cap with the hand which his mother did not hold."

"Good morning, m'sieur," he said with friendliness, and the rider stared. "Sicre bleu!" he flung back in his strong sudden voice. "It is my friend, the marshal. Was it you, then, gilded up there? Yet another fashion to play with death, eh? Non d'un chien! You have a star of good luck—you are saved for something great, it must be."

"M'sieur the Marshal," he flung at Francois, "Come and see me in the chateau."

There was a clatter of galloping hoofs; the bay mare and her rider were far down the street.

"Who is it, my mother—the fierce gentleman?" Francois asked.

"You are fortunate today, Francois," Claire answered him. "The good God has saved your life from a very great foolishness, and also I think you have made a friend. It is the new seigneur."

CHAPTER IV.

Coming to His Own.

Six years ago, before Waterloo, Napoleon had given the new chateau of

Viqueux and its lands to general the Baron Gaspard Gourgaud, whom he had before then fashioned into a very good pattern of a soldier out of material left over from the old aristocracy. Viqueux lay in the Valley Delemonites—"of the mountains"—a league from the little city Delemonites, whose six thousand inhabitants constituted the chief city of this valley of the Jura. Over Viqueux runs the mountain called Le Rose, behind Le Rose looked that greater mountain called Le Rameau; back of Le Rameau rolled the Jura range.

The Baron-General Gourgaud, taking possession of the chateau in this month of July, thought it lucky he had not seen this domain of his before, else the vision would have turned his heart from his duty. After a full career almost in boyhood—for the Cross of the Legion of Honor had come to him at twenty-four—after service in the Spanish and Austrian campaigns and diplomatic missions; after saving the emperor's life at Moscow; after Waterloo, Napoleon had chosen him as one

of the town and that bridge. Marshal Lannes was ordered to do it. You see, my children, the walls were very old but filled with Austrian artillery, and there was infantry on the parapets. A old ditch lay under the walls, a large ditch, dry, but twenty feet high and fifty feet wide. All the bottom of it was a vegetable garden. To take that town it was necessary to go down into that ditch and climb up again to the walls, and all the time one would be under fire from the Austrians on the walls—do you understand that, children? Very well. Twice the marshal asked for fifty volunteers to take the ladders and place them in the ditch. Twice one hundred men sprang forward, and it was necessary to choose the fifty. Twice they dashed out, carrying the ladders, from behind the great stone barn which had covered them, and each time the detail was wiped out—fifty men wiped out. It was like that, my children, the fight at Ratisbon."

"The emperor was there!" Francois breathed.

"Probably nothing which had not to do with his daughter, could have touched General Gourgaud as did that tribute."

"Sapristi!" he growled. "The arm of the little corporal reaches a long way. The child has not even seen him, and volla, he loves him."

The child's face flushed. "But yes, my seigneur," Francois spoke quickly. "But yes, I have seen the emperor."

"You have seen Napoleon?" The general was surprised. "How is that?"

In a boyish fashion, in homely language of his class, yet with that dramatic instinct which is characteristic of French, Francois told his tale as his grandmother had told it to him and to his brothers and sisters—the tale which the children called "Napoleon Comes." The general listened with a sincere interest.

"My boy," he addressed the lad, "I do not know the law—I am a soldier. Yet by my idea you are a cavalier, created so by the act of the most powerful monarch who ever ruled France—by our Emperor Napoleon. The time may come when, as the emperor said, you may be a marshal of France under another Bonaparte. But that is a small thing if the time comes when you may help another Bonaparte to come to his right, to rule over France. It is that of which you must think till the hour strikes, and then it is that which you must give your life for."

Little Francois, the visionary, the hero worshiper, trembled. "I will do it, my seigneur," he said, frightened yet inspired, lifted into a tremendous dizzying atmosphere. And with that a secret which he had told no one, not even his mother, broke forth. "My seigneur, a strange thing happens sometimes—I have dreams—yet they are not dreams—in broad daylight. I see things—I hear voices—which are not of our village. Three times I saw a long road up a mountain, and over the mountain was a large star. I saw it three times, and once a voice said 'It is the star of the Bonapartes, but also your star, Francois. Follow it.'"

The general was a hard-headed person for all his cult of Napoleon, and vision-seeing appeared to him nonsense. He stood, puzzled at once the idea of a star divided between the house of Bonaparte and a small peasant. "Your mother had better put a wet cloth in your cap," he advised. "Parbleu—seeing stars in midday! Some one-legged old fighter has been gabbling before you about the star of the Bonapartes, and that and a touch of sunstroke in this heat. It may be, have turned you silly. Let me hear no more of stars, but keep at your lesson and learn to be—"

With that he was aware that the boy did not hear him. The light figure was on tiptoe—the large eyes stared at the wall, and the child spoke in an undisturbed voice as if something muffled spoke through him.

"I see the star," he said. "I see it through a window, where there are

"There is a queer, little, village boy—but a good boy, father. He has brought you a bunch of lettuce—such white fat lettuce! Will you see him? He is a very good boy."

"He is a very good boy," the general growled. "I am your plaything! Yes, send for all the village—that will help me with my writing."

Alix, ignoring sarcasm, had flown. In a minute she was back and led by the hand Francois.

"Ah!" the general greeted him sternly. "My friend, the marshal! You have already begun the attack on my chateau, it seems?"

"No, my seigneur," the boy answered gravely. "Not yet, I bring you some salad as a present. It is from my mother's garden. I chose the best."

"I thank you," said the general with seriousness. "I am not sure if your mother will thank you equally: it is a good present."

Francois was gratified. La Claire had this morning sent him to the garden with a wide margin of time, and the inspiration had come as he looked down the gleaming row of white lettuce that he would take a tribute and make the visit which the seigneur had asked him to make.

General Gourgaud brought down his fist on a table so that it rattled and Francois started—but not Alix.

"Sapre de bois!" he threw at the two children. "You have ruined my morning between you. I meant to finish those cursed chapters this morning. But let them wait. Having the honor to receive a visit from an officer of high rank, the least I can do is to entertain him. What amusement do you prefer, M'sieur the Marshal? I am at your service."

It was natural to Francois to believe every one kindly; he accepted with simplicity, if with slight surprise, the general's speech.

"The seigneur has fought battles under the great emperor himself?" the boy asked in an awed tone.

"Yes," came the abrupt answer. "Think!" whispered the French boy. "To have fought under the emperor!"

And the old soldier's heart thrilled suddenly. The child went on. "If the seigneur would tell me a story of one fight—of just one!"

"Ratisbon, Ratisbon!" exclaimed Alix, and she scrambled over the arm of his chair to her father's knee and her hand went around his neck. "Tell about Ratisbon and the ditch and the ladders, father."

"Halt!" ordered the general. "I have not a week to talk. But I will tell about Ratisbon if you wish."

The deep voice stopped, then went on again. "The Austrians held Ratisbon and the bridge across the Danube river. The emperor wished to take

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CHAPTER V.

A Game of Cards.

Francois Beaupre—Le Francois of Viqueux—sober, laborious, had in him a certain pig-headedness, and also a vein of the gambler which had swollen with use; yet because it had so far brought him only good luck, the neighbors called him a working oxen; he bought and raised and sold them, and only his wife knew what chances he often took in buying young heaves. It was a simple solid form of speculation, yet it was that.

On a day in September he left Viqueux early in the morning to drive to the market in Delemonites, a league distant, two pairs of oxen which he had bought as calves for almost nothing from poor stock out of a farm leagues away. He had fed and trained and cared for them till now they were all well set-up and powerful and smooth-working—ready to sell for a good price. At the market he found that there were few oxen to be disposed of, none which compared to his, and his ideas of value went up—he would get nine hundred francs for them, which delayed the sale.

So it came to be, by the time his bargain was closed, three o'clock in the afternoon, and he had had no dinner. With the cattle off his hands and the money in his pocket he felt a sense of leisure and of wealth. Hungry as a wolf he felt also, and he turned into the inn of Delemonites, where the sign of a huge bear, cut out of tin and painted black, swung before the door.

A waitress approached him—a sommelier—trim in her short calico skirt and white apron, her hair done in the picturesque fashion of the place. The girl took his order; as she turned to go a man just coming in knocked against her, and apologizing with many words, caught sight of Francois. "Good day," he saluted him heartily. "Good day, Monsieur Beaupre; and Francois, friendly always, answered "Good day," but with a reserve, for he did not recall the man. "You don't remember me? That is natural, for we met but once. Yet I have not forgotten you. It was at the house of my cousin, Paul Noirjean of Devillier."

Now Paul Noirjean was an old acquaintance and a solid man, and though Beaupre did not see him often, living six leagues away, he respected him highly. A cousin of his was to be considered, and Francois was embarrassed that his memory could not focus on the meeting. He tried to cover this with cordiality, and invited the stranger to share his meal.

"Not at all, not at all," the other answered. "Yet we must have a bottle of wine together, but it shall be my bottle."

Francois objected; the man insisted. At length, "See, we will play cards for that bottle," the unknown man suggested, and the cards were brought, and a game of La Rams—euchre—was in progress in two minutes.

Meanwhile the wine had come, and Francois, a touch more generous and more cordial for it, was generally sorry when he won and the stranger must pay.

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MISS ROSS

VINDICATED

ATTORNEY HARRIS MAKES ABLE DEFENSE.

Verdict Received With Great Enthusiasm.

Unusual interest was manifested in Justice McCullough's court held at the court house last Saturday, when the case of the People vs. Miss George Ross, came up for trial.

Miss Ross is the teacher in the sixth grade and complaint was made against her by George Mahon, as guardian of his 12 year old daughter Ruth, who claimed that she had been severely punished and hit over the left eye with a strap, badly injuring that member.

Prof. Attorney O. Palmer appeared for the people and Attorney E. N. Harris for West Branch for Miss Ross. The fight was spirited and interesting, both sides interposing objections, which were often sustained.

Mr. Palmer is deserving great credit for the admirable manner in which he handled the case for the people.

The most important witnesses for the people were Mr. Mahon, the complaining witness and daughter, Ruth, who went upon the stand and told their stories to the jury. They were followed by school director M. Bates, Supt. Ellsworth and Miss Ross, a high school teacher. In spite of their having been subpoenaed by the people, their testimony was very damaging for this side. From this time on Mr. Palmer apparently had an up-hill fight.

Miss Ross was called on first to take the stand in her own defense. She told her story plainly in her usual quiet unassuming manner, which was strongly substantiated by a number of witnesses.

Mr. Palmer in his plea before the jury said that he recognized the right of a father to protect his child from mistreatment and that it was only just that the members of the jury carefully weigh the testimony given and render a verdict that was honest and fair and in accordance with the evidence.

The jury was out less than ten minutes and were liberally applauded when they rendered a verdict of not guilty.

A very good summary of the trial was given by Mr. Harris in his plea before the jury. As it quite covers the main features of the trial we publish it below in almost complete form. Of course this only gives one side of the question but our readers may readily determine the position of the complainant in the case, by the points brought out.

This is a case where you have to decide as to whether or not the whipping given by Miss Ross, defendant, to Ruth Mahon, was excessive, unreasonable, unjust and cruel.

There is no question about the law as Mr. Palmer and I will agree, but what the teacher, as a parent, has the right to correct a child within reason, and which is in keeping with the discipline or rules laid down in school with a view to their education.

You can readily conceive that it would be impossible to teach our schools or even recognize any organization such as a school district unless there was given with it right to govern their pupils, unless power somewhere and given someone some force used. You can readily see you would have no school at all, it would soon become chaos, pupils would attend school when they sweetly pleased, run over desks, and destroy property, because the child is a great deal of an animal. If you want to make a child capable of developing mental fitness you must look to the physical fitness, first make of them large animals.

In talking of children, when race betterment comes more in vogue than it is today we will talk of human beings and children the same as we have been talking of our stock and animals, because, do as we will, we can lead them to the schools, but we cannot get away from the law of nature. We must instruct these children they must obey the rules of discipline as laid down by the teachers who teach in the academies and schools, because, if they don't obey, the teachers cannot maintain our schools. Therefore the law says the teacher has the right to correct the pupil, has the right to inflict temporary pain on the pupil having in view their education. In this case it was done.

What are the facts in the case, Ruth Mahon came to school, was told to do some problems and especially kind and care was taken by Miss Ross who was willing and so anxious to have these children keep up with the rest of the class, was willing herself to stop and give her time after the regular hours of school and work with these pupils and their difficulties. Wasn't that a kindly feeling? When the teacher takes so much interest in other's children, in George Mahon's children as to give her own time after school hours in order to take that girl, Ruth, in order that Ruth may make something of herself, one must be a woman and girl of high mind and large heart. Now when she did this she found Ruth had no problems, wrong, Ruth, herself, hadn't interest in her work, otherwise she would have kept up with the other in matters of class. Being interested in the work, Miss Ross sacrificed her own time, labor and trouble. But she came and deliberately told a falsehood when she says I want to go to the basement and never returned which was an infraction of the rules of the school. Now what would you say if you were a

teacher in the school? Put yourself in that case, what could you do? If one has a right to do it, if Ruth Mahon has a right to do it, every pupil in the school has the same right and if every pupil did that what would you think of that teacher. You would get rid of that teacher. You wouldn't have her on a bet because she would not be worth her salt. George Mahon would be the first man to say "we don't want you here, why don't you enforce the rules of your school?" Ruth did not follow the rules of the school. When she returned to the school the next day, in keeping with the high calling of the teacher—the very highest one, Miss Ross says to Ruth "you did not return after going away" and kept her 15 minutes longer. Isn't that reasonable? That shows that Miss Ross was a very indulgent teacher to do that. Ruth says "I won't sit down." When you look into little Ruth's eye it shines like lightning. I warrant you when she told Miss Ross she said it with a great deal of emphasis. What did Miss Ross do? What would George Mahon have done under the circumstances. Miss Ross sat down herself and waited to see if Ruth wouldn't sit down. Ruth persisted in her stubbornness. Miss Ross went straight to the superintendent of schools. She wanted to be sure she was right and discuss the matter quite in possession of all her faculties, in the most judicious manner, and when she returned with the strap she struck her over the place where nature intended punishment to be received. That's where she got it. Ruth says no. That's where they dispute in the matter. And Miss Ross says that Miss Ross had held of Ruth exactly as Miss Ross says. Ruth says it was the second stroke. If that strap was used in the way as Mr. Mahon said it was Ruth wouldn't have gone to school the next day. Now the peculiar part in this matter is that when Ruth told him it was in a dark room, and he took her over to Mr. Bates. He says her left eye was inflamed. None but George Mahon says that. It's a mighty funny thing that none but George Mahon says that. It's a mighty funny thing that none saw the cut above and the cut below the left eye. Mr. Bates says "I looked at the child when he told me. I saw she had been crying." Ruth went to school the next morning and if her eye had been discolored or inflamed wouldn't it have been the next morning.

A lady went up purposely to see her and she couldn't see where. The teacher of music and painting heard about it, sat in the same seat and particularly looked at Ruth's face. Not a mark! What do you think of that? The only injury in this case as seen by Mr. Mahon to the eye. Miss Ross says I may have struck her four times and I know where I struck her.

Now it is too bad there is no decider this fact more than Miss Ross does. You nor I can feel one half what she feels for Ruth Mahon. She's been kind and indulgent to her. She's trying to make something of her.

There are two things that determine the life of all human beings, one is hereditary and one environment. If a person is not put under the proper environment they will come to ruin although hereditary has done everything for them. If Ruth wants to put herself outside the pale of the best environment by being stupid, stubborn, selfish has she the right to do it? What is the best for Ruth to conform to the rules of the school—get within the educational environment so that she will become a young lady. Miss Ross has been trying to do that. If self control is not had before 20 years of your life you will never get afterwards Ruth wanted to become a law unto herself.

And here is another phase of the matter. Here is a lady. This girl has been brought into this criminal court to answer a criminal charge, a mark for all time on her record. She has fitted herself to become a school teacher. What more honorable profession or higher or greater on the face of God's earth? Only trouble, not pay half enough. Taking your children and trying to make men and women of them. Where have you another trade like that? Where another profession trying to make ladies and gentlemen of your children. Little they get. They don't get paid for half the trouble they get. The girl works eight and nine hours a day wishing to make a lady of Ruth Mahon if George and Ruth will let her. "She's already made a lady by nature broke in Mr. Mahon" that's true and if she lets her alone she will have the characteristics of a lady's education amenable to law, order, discipline.

This girl comes into your country to teach school. Don't you think gentlemen tonight there's a mother down in Vassar anxious this supper time, wondering what you men are going to do in this case. She knows her child maybe branded as a criminal which she cannot conceive of because she fitted herself year by year in university and college and school to impart that education to the boys and girls.

It is up to you gentlemen. I have a word to say. You will say

California Woman Seriously Alarmed.

A short time ago I contracted a very cold which settled on my lungs and caused me a great deal of annoyance. I would have had coughing, spells and my lungs were so sore and inflamed I began to be seriously alarmed. A friend recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, saying she had used it for years. I bought a bottle and it relieved my cough the first night and in a week I was rid of the cold and soreness of my lungs. Writes Miss Marie Gerber, Sawtelle, Cal. For sale by all Dealers

M. SIMPSON LAID TO REST.

Fraternal Societies Conduct Impressive Burial Services.

The last sad rites at the funeral services for Milton Simpson were held Sunday afternoon at the Methodist church. The service was conducted by one of the fellows, of which order the deceased had long been a member assisted by Rev. V. J. Hafton, who preached from the text, "We know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building of God which is not made with hands eternal in the heavens," which is found in first book of II Corinthians, fifth verse.

Wearing sprigs of spruce, as emblems of mourning, members of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias lodges, formed in two columns assisted in conducting the remains of their departed brother from the family home to the church, where Rev. Hafton preached a most excellent sermon. Music was furnished by a choir of seven voices. Following the sermon the impressive burial service of the Odd Fellows was conducted by that order, and as the final words were being spoken at the grave, the brothers deposited their sprigs of green with the casket as tokens of love and friendship, emblems of their earthly partings and of the faith that at some time they will meet again.

Altho the day was cold and stormy the little church was filled to overflowing and nearly all of those present followed the casket to the cemetery, where they stood with bowed heads while the earthly remains of one who they had learned to love and whose memory they revered, were laid to rest, in Elmwood cemetery.

The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful, consisting of elaborate wreaths, fraternal emblems and sprays, and the casket was covered and many had to be carried, which show in a degree the respect with which the departed had been held.

Milton Simpson was born in Sandusky, Ohio, August 18, 1854. After residing there for about four years, he moved with his father and family to Shiawassee county, Michigan, which was in 1858, where he remained until 1872, when they again moved to Hamburg, Livingston county. On November 1st, 1876 he was united in marriage to Saloma A. Sawyer, two children being born to this union, both of whom survive him. In 1880 he went to Osceola county where he purchased a farm residing there ten years. In 1890, he came to Grayling with his family, where he spent the remainder of his life. During his stay here, he was proprietor of a small store and meatmarket, it being about 22 years ago. He then sold out and went to work for Salling, Hanson company as manager of their general store, where he worked several years, starting in business for himself about five years ago, which business he was conducting at the time of his death. Besides his wife he leaves to mourn him, one son, Harry, and daughter, Miss Laura and a brother, Henry, Simpson, of Salem, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

The following relatives were in attendance at the funeral: a brother, Henry Simpson and wife of Salem, Michigan, and Mrs. E. E. Leland and a brother of Mrs. Simpson, Andrew J. Sawyer and wife of Whitmore Lake, Mrs. W. S. Hall also of Whitmore was here, but did not remain for the funeral.

Card of Thanks.
We wish to thank all our friends for being so kind to us in our late bereavement.

MRS. M. SIMPSON AND FAMILY.

NEW HOTEL FOR GRAYLING.
\$40,000 Building Will Be Opened Here Next Summer.

At the annual stockholders meeting of the Salling, Hanson company here this week, a fund of \$24,500 was subscribed by the members to be used toward constructing a \$40,000 hotel for Grayling. Besides this Henry Stephens, of Waters, has subscribed \$5,000 toward the same fund. The remainder of the stock will probably be taken up by local people.

Architectural plans for the building are already on hand at the Bank of Grayling, and work of excavating will begin very soon.

James Hayes, manager of the Wayne hotel, at Detroit, will assume the responsibilities of the hotel arrangements, and later provide a suitable manager for the hostelry. His long experience in the hotel business makes his services in this line most desirable, and assures completeness and top notch perfection in this line.

Altho Grayling is known as a thrifty and enterprising little city, this new enterprise is going to set her ahead several paces, and is soon going to be the most talked of city in northern Michigan.

Negotiations for the hotel site are nearly completed, but not ready for publication at this time.

A committee has been elected to look after the business matters until the organization can be completed. It is made up of Rasmus Hanson, Nels Melstrom, T. W. Hanson and Axel Melstrom.

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School Notes

The first grade have cut some pretty snow stars.

Miss Kegan was absent from school last Monday because of illness.

Final examinations for the first semester will be held next week.

Miss Treveno has been quite sick a part of the week, Miss Ethel Trouble acting as substitute.

Owing to inclement weather the attendance in grades one and two was very light Monday and Tuesday.

The Messrs Robert Gassch, Floyd McClain and Clarence Johnson were absent from the high school on Monday.

The South Side primary pupils have found Jack Frost to be an interesting artist. "The Fairy Artist" is being memorized.

Marion Shreck underwent an operation in Mercy Hospital last week. We are glad to learn that she is getting along nicely.

Some good drawings of vegetables were made in the first grade by Francella Corwin, Charlie Dingman, and Edith Collins.

Go to the Central Drug Store next Saturday morning at nine o'clock to get your seat reserved for the Dana Walden entertainment. Usual prices.

The first and second grades of the South Side enjoyed their study of the Eskimos last week—the country, homes, food, dress, games, etc. Paper cuttings together with the board sketch made the scene seem quite realistic.

The management of the entertainment course regrets very much that mistakes were made in the reserving of seats at the last entertainment. Any one who did not get the seat paid for may have his fee refunded by calling upon Mr. Ellsworth. We guarantee no mistakes this time. We shall make out in advance a separate ticket for each seat on the board and make sure that there are no duplicates. Bring your regular season ticket when you get your seat reserved. Bring both tickets to the entertainment—one will entitle you to admission while the other will entitle you to a reserved seat.

Circuit Court Report.

Circuit court convened at the court house on Monday afternoon of this week and ended Wednesday night. Judge Nelson Sharpe presided. Stenographer Austin was at his desk as usual. The cases on the docket were disposed of as follows:

CRIMINAL CASES.

The People vs John Burl; illicit cohabitation. Sentence postponed until next term of court.

The People vs John Fott, resisting an officer; Bench warrant issued for non-appearance.

The People vs John Maneski, Larceny from a dwelling house. Bench warrant issued for non-appearance.

The people vs Michael Jennings, Burglary from the premises of B. J. Callahan. Sentenced to Ionia from 1 to 15 years with recommendation of one year.

The people vs John Powers, burglary from the premises of B. J. Callahan, sentenced to Ionia from 1 to 15 years, recommended 1 year. These two last appeared in the court intoxicated.

CIVIL CASES.

Reuben S. Babbitt vs Chas Kuehl, case; judgement granted by jury in favor of plaintiff, \$525.00 and costs.

Drs. Insley & Keyport vs Fred Maxwell, Certiorari; to be continued.

Max Kling vs Bank of Frederic, Certiorari; granted and judgement of lower court annulled, with costs.

Isabel Cobb vs S. H. Webster. Petition to discharge certain mortgage; petition granted.

CHANCERY CASES.

Maple Forest Township vs Lovells Township, Bill of complaint. Supplemental opinion of court filed.

Petitions for Naturalization. Theodore Alfred Jacobson, admitted to citizenship. Alfred Bernhard Hanson, admitted to citizenship.

Correspondence

Beaver Creek Brozzes.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hanna have moved to the Shively place.

Owing to the poor health of Mrs. Archie Henry we are to have a new teacher next month.

Miss Lillian Motensen, who has been visiting in Flint for the past three weeks returned to her home last Friday.

A farewell dance was given at the home of Perry Hatch, Saturday evening, there were fifty present and every one had a good time. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch will soon move to the southern part of the state.

There was an open meeting of the Gleaners last Thursday morning at which the following officers were installed: Chief Gleaner, Herbert Parker; vice chief Gleaner, Andrew Mortensen; sec. and treas., Mrs. Caroline Christensen; lecturer, Mrs. Henry Moon; chaplain, Mrs. Perry Hatch; conductor and conductress, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Annala; inner guard, Fred Hanson; outer guard, Perry Hatch. At

ter the installation services a delicious lunch was served and a pleasant social evening was enjoyed by all present.

Lovella.

Clyde Lee has returned from a pleasant trip to Bay City.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Lantz returned to their home here for a short stay.

E. S. Houghton has recovered from his recent illness and is around as usual.

Mrs. D. Stephens entertained her two younger sisters from Grayling over Sunday.

Miss D. V. Clark left on Thursday for West Branch, where she will visit relatives en route to her home in Wisconsin.

Mrs. J. J. Kennedy and Bill Kennedy left on Friday for their home in Detroit, after a pleasant two weeks visit here.

The Misses Rosanna Sacks and Myrtle Logan of Lewiston spent the week end at Mrs. E. McCormick's, returning home on Tuesday morning.

PERRY OSTRANDER REPLIES.

To Letter From Mr. Hart.

Editor of Avalanche:

In reviewing the questions propounded by Mr. F. L. Hart, of Chicago I think it quite proper to answer them as soon as possible, as wrong impressions are hard to remove. It has been said that "new ideas are the materials of which progress is made". I must confess that the ideas set forth by Mr. Hart in his questions, gives but small if any hope of success and would if tested have exactly the opposite effect and, instead of acting to advantage would be a disadvantage and would have a tendency to bring bad reputation to the soil. It is neither possible or feasible to sow red clover in the fall or in the spring on the snow without any previous preparation of the land and a good start. The loose surface soil will not afford seed bed sufficient so there will be any clover to run out the native grass.

Nature is very exacting in her demands and unless they are complied with there can be no success. It has been proven by experiments that nature places within each seed sufficient nutriment to germinate and bring its seed leaves to the surface and start a root system without the aid of the soil, provided, other conditions are right, and then the plant must have suitable food or it withers and dies. Any one acquainted with light sandy soils knows that there is a dry line near the surface that one day of drying wind or sun will dry the surface from one to two inches. Below that depth it will remain moist as long or longer than most soils. In order to secure a stand of clover the following conditions must be complied with: First, the ground must be ploughed deep enough to cover all growing vegetation, allowing it time to decay and furnish humus as food for the young plants. The seed must be deep enough for the tiny rootlets to penetrate the moist soil forming an anchor for the plant that it may be able to withstand the high winds that are apt to come at any time. There must be natural food enough in the surface to enable the plant to secure a quick and healthy start. The seed must be below the dry line, the soil must be firm around the seed to secure a quick and healthy germination. With these conditions one's reasonably sure of a good stand.

I believe the Creator is the only one who ever succeeded in making something out of nothing. Men have tried ever since man existed but, as yet none have succeeded.

Drs. Insley & Keyport

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